INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 265— BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 29 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Ranchi ..		16,650
„	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,601
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
„	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
„	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1 29			
Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
„	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Dantun* ..		10,946
„	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
„	Rampura ..		16,601
„	Morea* ..		10,953
„	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
„	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
„	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
„	Rampura ..		16,601
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,900
„	Mantua* ..		10,946
„	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
„	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£55	£ 98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8036	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	6903	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 „	16 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 „	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about 9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928 29th Oct.	Vina ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
31st „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd Nov	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
7th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).

BY

K. NATARAJAN

EDITOR,

"The Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN.
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

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Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d., post free.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Etc., Etc.

They Specify

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.

4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.

4, Narasingapuram St. Mount Road, MADRAS.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pay... Date of deliver...

Bombay Chronicle

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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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AND

ONE AN A

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Mahomedan GRADUATE and an UNDER-GRADUATE (with Gujarathi preferred) for an up-country High School. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 300 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CHEMIST A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST—Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates of experience in the line for the post of our manufacturing chemist to engage in manufacturing pharmaceutical preparation etc., in a concern to be newly started. Apply stating terms, age, and previous experience to P. O. Box No. 40, Cochin.
A R1254

MEDICAL

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Of a guaranteed cure for GONORRHOEA, SYPHILIS, IMPOTENCY and other male or female chronic cases. Cure guaranteed. Advance Rs. 5/- with order or 2 annas postage for particulars and reply 20,000 Testimonials unsolicited. Liett Dr. R. Chand Esq., Multan says:— I have tried Dr. Khorana Gono Cure on various patients and found it the best medicine in old and new cases. Can safely recommend. DR. G R. KHORANA and SONS, GONO-SPECIALIST, Gwalmand, Lahore.
R1244

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SREE VILASA WEAVING CO., Chowa, Cannanore—Manufacturers of all sorts of cotton piece goods, such as coatings shirtings, bedsheets, towels, etc. in various designs and beautiful and genuine colours. WANTED AGENTS to canvass, orders on commission basis, all over India. Apply sharp.
T R1257

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS—For Haldu Kaujoo, Semal, Shisham, Gutel, Sun and other timbers sawn and unsawn both.-Apply to:—Lala Bhagwan Dass, Govt., Forest contractor Bans Mandi Bareilly
T R1251

LOANS.

LOANS—of Rs. 2,000/-, Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 500/- are issued at 6 per cent interest, to be repaid by small monthly instalments. Apply:—The Asian Commercial Society, Post Box 897 Bombay.
L R1256

PROFESSION

LEUCODERMA—Will afflict you no longer. Thousands of people have got rid of this hideous monster only by using our unique specifics which possess magic like power of extirpating this disease. For particulars please write to H. L. SHARMA, Old Bazar, Gurdaspur, Punjab.
M R1253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent. purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th October, 1928.
31247

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR WORKS IN

(a) The construction of a STORM WATER DRAIN in lieu of the existing Water Course, passing through the property of Khatri E. H. Arat at DeLisle Road and filling-up the existing Water Course, and
(b) Covering up the existing Water Course at DeLisle Road near Chinchpokli Railway Station.

will be received upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc. will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5/- per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy: Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th October, 1928.
31282

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRUT MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. a,—51, dated 15th October, 1928.

The annual auction sale of the Amrut Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.:—

No.	Sale Centres.	Dates.	Other particulars.
1.	Dudda. (Hassan Taluk)	15th, 16th and 17th November 1928.	Nearest Railway Station Dudda. (Mysore Arsikere line.)
2.	Holalkere.	19th, 20th and 21st November 1928.	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
3.	Sulekere. (Channagere Taluk)	5th, 6th and 7th December 1928.	18 Miles from Sasalu Railway Station.
4.	Konehalli.	10th and 11th December 1928.	Honnavalli Road Railway Station.
5.	Iyanahalli.	27th and 28th December 1928.	7 Miles from Chitaldrug on the Chitaldrug and Davangere Road.

Conditions.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal, till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10 to 25 so as to ensure his *bona fide* at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal or takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded, and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

B. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Superintendent.
31266

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced MATRON at Rs. 275/- at the Arthur Road Municipal Honspital for Infectious Diseases.

Furnished quarters with a common dining room and service free will be provided with an Uniform Allowance of Rs. 15/-

Apply stating age, nationality, present occupation and previous experience to the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay. Applications should be accompanied by copies of not more than 3 testimonials, and must reach this Office not later than 6th November, 1928.

J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27-10-28.
31280

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at SUDAMA HOUSE, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of October, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. P. Mody as a Director.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood as a Director.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
7. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October, 1928, to the 20th November, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 11th October, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 23th November, 1928, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd October, 1928, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
31214

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION. — BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1928 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies. Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 22nd day of October, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
31247

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret

For Full Particulars Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co.
3, General Mudiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 218 of 1927.

KHIMCHAND VASANJI ...Plaintiff.

versus

MANGALDAS DEVIDAS. ..Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenement and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Manje Naupada, Taluka North Salsette, District Thana and containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 30 Gunthas or thereabouts (1 acre and 22-1|2 Gunthas and Kharaba land 7-1|2 Gunthas) and bearing Survey No. 42, Pot Hissa No. 1, City Survey No. 17 and Tika No. 19 which said land is at present assessed by the Government for the purposes of land revenue in the sum of Rupees fourteen and annas five and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the East by a public Road, on or towards the West by the land of Radhabai Balkrishna and Nanabhai Bapuji, on or towards the North by the land of Nanabhai Bapuji and Ganpat Narayan Patil and on or towards the South by a public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAH & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1928.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
31276

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMHOOSEIN KARMALI PATEL, HUSSEINALLI KARMALI PATEL and SAKINABAI, widow of Karmali Meheralli Patel, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, transfer, exchange, gift, bequest, trust, possession, lien, lease, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Examiner Press Buildings, No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and the bungalow known as "Meheralli Villa", standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Versova Road, Versova, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District, bearing Survey No. 50, Pot No. 3, Survey No. 89, Pot No. 1 and Non-Agricultural Survey No. 89, containing by admeasurement nine thousand (9,000) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by passage, on or towards the West by public road, on or towards the North by the property of Dr. De Monte and on or towards the South by the property of Karimbhai Lalji Sajan, together with the Vendors' half-share, on the South side of the well lying on the land of Dr. De Monte referred to above and the water-wheel standing thereon.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1928.

JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS & FOZDAR,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
31284

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Estate of NOWROJI FAKIRJI CHANNA alias NOWROJI FAKIRJI CHARNA Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 31st March, 1928, and the probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay was granted on the 5th day of October, 1928, to Nowroji Aspandiarji Jilla, Cursetji Sorabji Ghadiali alias Sepoy and Nariman Dorabji Karkaria are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of their attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated 29th October, 1928.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Executors.
Address:
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
31283

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at 6-30 p.m.
THE SHAMA'A PLAYERS
PRESENT
RED OLEANDERS.
A translation of the Bengali drama
ROKTO-KOROBI
by
RABINDRANATH TAGORE.
THE SONGS WILL BE IN THE ORIGINAL BENGALI
The Role of Nandini will be played by Srimati Sunalindevi
Directed by Srimati Mrinalin Chattopadhya
Editor 'Shama'a'
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., LD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY'S CO.
Presents
"THE GIRL FRIEND"
Successor to "No, No, Nanette."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Popular, Frozen-Faced Comedian:—
BUSTER KEATON
In the Greatest Success of his Career—United Artists' Comedy Drama in 6 Reels
COLLEGE
SCREAMY SIDE OF HIGHER THOUGHT WITH MORE CAMPUS CAPERS THAN THERE ARE STARS IN THE HEAVENS!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Mr. W. R. BANWARD
presents
THE HARTMANS
WITH THEIR
AMERICAN FOURSOME
In a brilliant repertoire of modern acrobatic and comedy dancing, never before seen in Bombay.
In conjunction with
"A BROADWAY BUTTERFLY"
featuring
DOROTHY DEVORE—LOUISE FAZENDA.
A beautiful screen version of the night-life on Broadway—of Lights that Lure—of Pleasures that Destroy.
DON'T MISS THESE DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 27.

December	19.34
January	19.32
March	19.28
May	19.20
July	19.03
Middling Spot	19.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 27.

October	18.80
January	18.78
Middling Spot	18.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 77,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

October	10.08	10.07
November		9.95
December		9.95
January	9.96	9.95
February		9.95
March	9.97	9.96
April		9.96
May	9.97	9.97
June		9.92
July	9.90	9.91
August		9.82
September		9.73
October		9.64
Middling Spot		10.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil ,,

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.10
Scinde, Fine	7.35
Scinde, Superfine	7.60
Bengal, Good	6.85
Bengal, Fully Good	7.10
Bengal, Fine	7.35
Oomra, Good	7.30
Oomra, Fully Good	7.60
Oomra, Fine	7.90
Broach, Fully Good	8.60
Broach, Fine	8.85
Broach, Superfine	9.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

October	17.90
November	17.40
December	17.73
January	17.65
February	17.65
March	17.87
April	17.87
May	18.05
June	18.05
July	18.15
August	18.15
September	18.15
October	18.20
Sakellaridis, F.C.F., Spot	18.05

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 27.

Silver.—very quiet and featureless.

Spot	26-13/16
Forward	26-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Interest, Dad to Day Loans	3-1/8p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-13/32p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4 1/2p.m
Fine, Trade Bills 3 months	4-4/p.c.
Fine, Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 27.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.34-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.57
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.15
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, Oct. 27.

Demand Bills	484.50

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 0s./8d.-13/16 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/7-1/2 Nov.-Dec. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/7-1/2 Jan.-Aprl. Delivery. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £8:17:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton £17:17:6 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £19:2:6 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

(MESSRS. LEWIS & JONES.)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Securities continue a very quiet market and apart from 3 1/2 per cent. Paper the tendency appears downward. There is still a distinct shortage of ready 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, small lots of which were done up to 73/13. 5 per cent. 1945/55 Bonds changed hands to-day at 105/12 and 5 per cent. 1933 Bonds at 101/12.

Money begins to show some signs of firmness and a rise in the Bank Rate is looked for shortly.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Share quotations in this section show an all round declining tendency and the tone looks weak. In a number of scrips businesss is becoming increasingly difficult but next month may see some improvement in the favourite speculative counters. Gokaks have sellers at 118/12 and Sassoon Silks were done at 81. Bleachings are easier at 243/12.

Monday, the 29th is the last day of business for the November account.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Business has quietened off considerably this week and the general tone has been rather weak.

and the general tone has been rather weak.

BANK SHARES.

Imperials have buyers at 1492/8 and 375 with sellers scarce. India Banks are easier at 97 but Centrals show improvement to 24/12 and Barodas to 83.

CEMENT SHARES.

Apart from some activity in Indian Cements arising out of reports of a 9 per cent. dividend on Gwalior Cements there has been less doing. Bundis close at 23/12, Katnis at 275, Indians at 385, Punjabs at 16, Gwalior at 132/8, Shahabads at 181/4 and United at 104.

MANGANESE SHARES.

Both Shivrajpurs and C.I.M.'s have weakened to 29/8 and 12/8 respectively and sellers find business difficult to put through owing to absence of buyers.

SHIPPING SHARES.

Bombay Steams have eased to 278/12 as have Scindias to 14/6 with very little business in either scrip.

ENGINEERING SHARES.

Acocks have sagged to 364/6 and look overvalued, McKenzies are unchanged at 260 whereas Tata Constructions rose to 67 on dividend declaration of Rs. 4 per share.

Bombay Telephones keep steady around 52/4 with small sellers of the Debentures at 59/6. Trams have eased to 149/6 whilst Bombay Burmas are unchanged at 822/8 and 296/4 respectively.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SHARES.

The only transactions noted here were in Karachi Electrics at 147/8 and Ahmedabad Electrics at 137. Hyderabad are on offer at 145 as are Ajmers at 5/4. Nagpurs were bid for at 28 but sellers are holding for higher rates.

HYDRO. ELECTRIC SHARES.

With the exception of Tata Hydro Ord. shares which have improved some five points, quotations show a decline on the week.

Tata Hydro Ordinary are to receive a final dividend of Rs. 40 making Rs. 70 for the year as previously and the shares are to be split into more marketable proportions, namely, into shares of Rs. 100 each. Andhra Valley Ord are to be dealt with in the same way.

IRON & STEEL SHARES.

Tata Iron Ord. and Defd. shares, after some fluctuation, close at 80/2 and 285. A good business was done in the second preferences around 88 X.D. After the re-opening of the Calcutta market, we anticipate some activity in Indian Irons and Bengal Irons, both of which look a good investment.

RUBBER SHARES.

London Rubber Stocks show a further decline on the week of 893 tons to 26,477 tons.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb., Cargoes, 44/3. Novemlper. Shipment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Parcels, 44/3, Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 48/- November. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels, Not Offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 27.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.

C. & F. Calcutta,	
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	12/7-1/2 Sellers.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	12/7-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay,	
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.,	12/8-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi,	
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.,	12/9-1/2 Sellers.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Messrs. The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following market report on the 26th instant:—

The fluctuations in the American markets have been irregular, prices showing on balance a decline of 52 points from the high level of 19.92 cents for January, which was touched on the 18th inst.

As the crop movement is at present very heavy, free hedge selling by the South has been a feature whenever the market took an upward turn. Offerings have been well absorbed, however, for, the trade appears to be prepared to buy on scale down.

The ginning report issued by the Census Bureau yesterday gave the figure of 8,147,000 bales as ginned to 17th inst. as compared with 8,120,201 bales in the same period of the previous year, and showing a ginning of 3,186,000 bales in the last reporting period against 2,173,192 bales in the corresponding period last year.

In sympathy with the drop in the American futures, the Bombay market has declined about Rs. 10. Broach April/May being quoted to-day at Rs. 355 1/2. The market has been featureless during the week.

Business in spot cotton was only moderate. Exporters to Japan and the Continent were buying odd lots of ready cotton, but the volume of new crop business transacted during the week did not amount to an important figure, as spinners generally show more hesitation about purchasing Indian cotton at present prices.

During the week, the weather in India has been very unsettled. In South India, damage has been caused to the Cambodia crop by heavy rains and floods; in Hyderabad, Central Provinces and Berar, rains have affected the quality to some extent: in Khandesh and the United Provinces (Bengals) it is reported that the rains have caused much damage to quality

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The American market this week shows a nett loss of 39 points. For the most part of the week the market was narrow and irregular as at the advance there appeared realising and Southern hedge selling and at the decline there was trade buying and covering by shorts. On Thursday, the Ginning Report was published which showed that 8,147,000 bales have been ginned upto the 17th instant against 4,961,000 bales as per the previous report of October 8 and 8,119,000 bales for the same period last year. The ginning figure being slightly below general expectation the market advanced 15 points on its publication but the advance was not maintained and the prices declined under the weight of Southern hedge-selling and long liquidation. The highest price for the January position touched during the week was 19.82 on the 22nd instant and the lowest 19.30 on the 25th instant, the range for the week being 52 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 14 lower. Early, the market was quiet and featureless but later, eased on long liquidation and Bazar operators and Commission Houses selling and in sympathy with the decline in America. The highest rate for Broach-A./M. touched during the week was Rs. 367-1/2 on the 22nd instant and the lowest Rs. 354 1/2 on the 26th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 13. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach-A./May Rs. 355 1/2; Oomra-D./Jan Rs. 324 1/2; Bengal-D./Jan. Rs. 286.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 25th October are 62,776 bales against 84,348 bales last year and Exports total 297,423 bales against 123,599 bales last year while the total mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 19,412 bales against 153,284 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Bombay on the 25th October is estimated at 704,747 bales against 238,242 bales same time last year.

Although the ginning figures are construed bullish being smaller than expected, the decline which followed is due to the Southern hedge-selling. We think the present decline is by way of natural reaction and see little scope for the market to go lower especially as the trade would remain a buyer at the decline now that the crop is generally known. We therefore favour the long side.

LINSEED.

London, Oct 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:20:0 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton. £18:10:0 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton. £15:17-6 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £13:19:0 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

BUREAU'S LAST ESTIMATE.

(By Mail).

The third report of the season, issued on Monday, the 8th instant by the Washington Department of Agriculture, indicates an average deterioration of 5·9 per cent. on the month, against 1.9 in the same period last year, the condition of the crop as on October 1 being shown as 54.4, against 60.3 in the last report, 54.2 on Oct. 1 last year, and a ten-year average of 53.5. The average yield per acre is returned at 149.1 lb., against 153.9 lb. a month ago and 149.3lb. in the corresponding report last year, indicating a crop, exclusive of linters, of 13.993,000 bales, against 14,439,000 bales estimated in the last report, and an actual crop of 12,955,000 bales last year.

The details show reductions on the previous estimate in all States except Mississippi and Louisiana, which show gains of 70,000 bales and 20,000 bales respectively. The Bureau estimates the growth in Lower California at 89,000 bales, which are not included in the total.

The following table gives details of conditions with comparisons:—

	Oct. 1 1928.	Sept. 1 1928.	Oct. 1 1927.	Sept. 1 1927.	Ten year. av. Oct.
Virginia	70	78	64	70	67·1
North Carolina	59	69	57	64	62
South Carolina	49	58	44	48	51
Georgia	50	58	54	55	48
Florida	50	58	57	58	53
Missouri	57	64	50	52	66
Tennessee	56	65	56	60	59
Alabama	50	59	60	58	55
Mississippi	54	60	58	57	57
Louisiana	50	53	54	55	51
Texas	58	61	55	56	51
Oklahoma	47	53	44	51	53
Arkansas	53	61	54	53	57
New Mexico	84	89	85	90	
Arizona	80	87	87	90	86
California	85	87	91	90	84
Other States	69	62	69	77	
Average	54·4	60.3	54.2	56.1	63.5

The following table gives details of production in thousands of bales:—

	Oct. 1 1928.	Sept. 1 1928	1927 Final.	1926 Final.
Virginia	45	46	31	51
North Carolina	925	970	861	1213
South Carolina	820	890	730	1008
Georgia	1060	1100	1100	1496
Florida	18	19	17	32
Missouri	157	165	115	218
Tennessee	385	441	359	452
Alabama	930	970	1191	1498
Mississippi	1320	1250	1355	1887
Louisiana	580	560	548	829
Texas	5050	5100	4352	5631
Oklahoma	1210	1306	1037	1773
Arkansas	1130	1250	1000	1548
New Mexico	77	80	70	71
Arizona	130	133	91	123
California	147	149	91	131
Other States	9	10	7	16
Total	13993	14439	12955	17977

DETAILS OF COTTON GINNED.

The report of the Census Bureau shows a total of 4,961,000 bales of the current cotton ginned up to the close of business on September 30. This compares with 5,945,000 bales to the same date last year, 5,643,000 bales in 1926, and 7,126,000 bales in 1925. The amount ginned since the last report made up on September 15 is 2,463,000 bales, against 2,439,000 bales in the corresponding period last year, 3,134,000 bales two years ago, and 2,844,000 bales three years ago.

Included in the total are 180,060 round bales, against 163,000 to the same date last year:—

The following table gives details with comparisons:—

	1928.	1927
Alabama	336,000	783,209
Arizona	27,000	16,910
Arkansas	362,000	281,880
California	19,000	6,684
Florida	11,000	14,135
Georgia	309,000	744,264
Louisiana	371,000	342,135
Mississippi	362,000	707,557
Missouri	14,000	6,354
New Mexico	6,000	10,628
N. Carolina	60,000	177,589
Oklahoma	268,000	155,727
S. Carolina	121,000	333,853
Tennessee	65,000	62,849
Texas	2,429,000	2,300,530
Virginia	1,000	189
Other States	—	246
Total	4,961,000	5,944,739

	1926	1925
Alabama	569,060	839,933
Arizona	24,311	18,617
Arkansas	436,384	540,974
California	19,138	8,000
Florida	18,903	29,284
Georgia	602,988	869,997
Louisiana	360,700	567,876
Mississippi	671,071	925,691
Missouri	36,814	48,987
New Mexico	4,208	6,372
N. Carolina	240,329	392,989
Oklahoma	178,324	287,757
S. Carolina	358,975	536,668
Tennessee	74,224	160,207
Texas	2,044,363	1,882,850
Virginia	2,180	6,851
Other States	1,168	3,195
Total	5,643,139	7,126,248

BUREAU'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The Washington Department of Agriculture, in a supplementary report states that the reduction in the indicated crop of cotton is due to unfavourable climatic developments. Excessive and continuous rains in the South Atlantic States caused heavy losses from boll weevil and boll rot, while low average temperatures in the northern portions of the belt prevented average development of bolls. Continued drought in parts of Oklahoma reduced the size of the bolls and the outturn of lint. The slight improvement which resulted in Mississippi and Louisiana was due to favourable maturing weather.

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JAPAN LEADS IN TEXTILES.

Bid for Capturing World Markets.

AN OBJECT LESSON TO INDIA.

Mr. W. B. Cunningham, late British Consul at Osaka, Japan, who is sailing Oct. 10 to take up the Consulship at Dairen (near Port Arthur), in Japanese leased territory in China, yesterday addressed a meeting of the China Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to which representatives of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations had been invited.

Mr. Cunningham briefly traced the growth of the cotton industry in Japan in recent years. The capitalisation had grown from 113 million yen in 1913 to 394 million yen in 1920, an increase of 270 per cent. About three-quarters of the capital was paid up. During the same period the number of spindles had increased by 55 per cent and the number of looms by over 100 per cent. The prosperity of the cotton industry reached a peak in 1920, largely owing to the fact that during the war such markets as South America, India, Dutch, East Indies and Africa could no longer obtain supplies from Great Britain. After 1920 Japan suffered from the post-war slump, especially in the markets mentioned, but by the end of 1921 she had to a large extent recovered. At the end of 927 the capital invested in the cotton industry was 535 million yen. 391 million being paid up; spindles amounted to over six million, and there were more than 78,000 looms. The reserve funds of 64 companies amounted to 238 million yen, or about 60 per cent of the paid-up capital.

In regard to the organisation of the industry, Mr. Cunningham mentioned the Javan Cotton Spinners' Association. This association, which was formed about forty years ago, was one of the most important of its kind in Japan, controlling about 90 per cent of the spindles and 40 per cent of the power looms. Of the total number of members there were four of outstanding importance, 10 rather smaller but still powerful firms, and about 40 firms which, though relatively unimportant individually, in the aggregate contributed considerably to the prosperity of the industry. Further, most of the importers of raw cotton and exporters of piece goods were associate members of the Association.

STRENGTH IN COMBINATION.

Mr. Cunningham laid stress on the way in which the various interests were combined and concentrated. This, he considered, was one of the main reasons for the strength of the industry as a whole, since the large importers of raw cotton were also the principal exporters of piece goods and were more or less directly interested in the actual production of the goods.

Another cause of the strength of the industry was that labour conditions were simpler than in this country. Mr. Cunningham's impression, however, was that there was not a good deal of difference in total production costs after allowance had been made for the greater number of operatives required in Japan, as well as the extra cost of housing, feeding, welfare, and recruiting from the country districts. The textile trade had an abundant reservoir of labour to draw from. Operatives did not, as a rule, stay long, the average term of service of female operatives being rather less than eighteen months. This system had an advantage in that in times of depression the position could be easily adjusted by relaxing the recruiting of new hands.

A further cause of the rapid expansion in the cotton trade was the concentration on standard lines, which were comparatively simple to make yet filled the demands of the markets which the Japanese were trying to capture.

A matter of importance was the increase in the manufacture of textile machinery. Looms had been made for many years, but until recently the manufacture of spinning machinery had not met with much success, though more attention was now being paid to this industry. Progress had also been rapid in other allied industries; the development of hydro-electric power had made rapid strides, as had also the manufacture of tools and machinery of all kinds.

A BID FOR WORLD TRADE.

As regards future prospects, said Mr. Cunningham, it should be realised that Japan had made industrialisation a settled policy and was determined to secure as large a share as possible of world trade. In regard to cotton there was a marked tendency to go on to finer goods, and during the last few years exports of yarn had declined owing to concentration on the manufacture of piece goods.

Mr. Cunningham referred to the new factory legislation which would come into force in July, 1929. This was causing the mills considerable concern. Whereas they were now working two shifts of ten hours they would have to confine their activity to two shifts of eight and a half net, and that only if they could obtain an extension of one hour, the possibility of which was provided for. In regard to wages he felt that there was more likely to be an increase than a decrease.

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WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Kathiawar's Win Over Bombay Gym

PARDESHI'S BRILLIANT CENTURY

Hindu Gym. Defeats Deccan Hindus

Of the most interesting matches this week-end, were those between the Kathiawar XI vs. the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana v. the Deccan Hindus. Both attracted large holiday crowds.

The Kathiawar XI won on the first innings against the Bombay Gymkhana, the latter's poor batting being responsible for the defeat.

The Hindu Gymkhana defeated the Deccan Hindus chiefly owing to Godambe's deadly bowling and Pardeshi's brilliant century.

KATHIARWAR KNOCKS UP 213.

The match between the Kathiawar XI and the Bombay Gymkhana was continued on Sunday. The overnight "not out's" added only 4 runs to their Saturday's score and thus the whole Kathiawar side was dismissed for 213 runs. Prince Ghanshamsinhji's previous day's score of 88 remained the chief contribution. Parker and Harrison both captured 4 wickets each for less than 19 runs apiece.

The Gymkhana replied with 153 McLeod and Parker being the chief scorers with 36 and 35 runs respectively to their credit.

In the second innings the Kathiawaris knocked up 83 for the loss of 2 wickets and the Gymkhana replied with 123 for 2 wickets.

The Kathiawaris won on the first innings.

KATHIAWAR XI.

Wadekar c. Cullen b. Harrison	15
Keshari c. Morgan b. Harrison	1
Manilal c. McLeod b. Harrison	0
Ganshamsinhji (run out)	88
Ramji c. McLeod b. Parker	18
Shivram S. S. (run out)	24
Belji c. Priestley b. Parker	28
Chaiyen c. McLeod b. Parker	12
Chandran c. Hopkins b. Harrison	1
Harimale c. Milne b. Parker	13
Chandrana (not out)	4
Extras	9
Total	215

Bowling: Parker 4 for 73. Harrison 4 for 73.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

McLeod b. Ramji	36
Parker b. Chandran	35
Read b. Ramji	0
Meyer b. Chandarana	0
Cullen b. Ramji	7
Hopkins c. Velji b. Chandrana	6
Harrison c. Manilal b. Mali	21
Allen E. A. b. Keshari	25
Milne b. Keshari	0
Morgan b. Keshari	6
Priestley (not out)	4
Extras	13
Total	153

Bowling: Ramji 3 for 46, Chandran 3 for 48 Mali 1 for 26 Keshari 3 for 13.

KATHIAWAR XI.

Second Innings.

Keshari b. Meyer	4
Wadekar (not out)	53
Chandrana (run out)	18
Ghanshamsinhji (not out)	5
(rest did not bat)	
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wkts.)	83

Bowling: Meyer 1 for 33.

BOMBAY GYM.

Harrison c. Keshari b. Ramji	34
Meyer b. Ramji	22
Read (not out)	38
Allen (not out)	24
(rest did not bat).	
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wickets)	123

Bowling: Ramji 2 for 55.

HINDU GYM. V. DECCAN HINDUS.

The Hindu Gymkhana won against the Deccan Hindus by 78 runs.

Continuing their innings on Sunday the home team were all out for 244, Pardeshi's 101 being the feature of the game. The visitors went in to bat but found Godambe's trundlers too good. The whole side collapsed for 166. Godambe capturing 7 wickets for 57 runs. For the visitors Deshmukh contributed 52 in which he hit 8 four's.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K. G. Pardeshi c. Sathe b. Agashe	101
S. S. Dongre c. Devdhar b. Deshmukh	0
V. M. Merchant c. Devdhar b. Kandale	4
P. Vithal c. Tendulwadkar b. Deshmukh	41
H. A. Mahale (run out)	0
S. R. Godambe c. Devdhar b. Deshmukh	9
K. N. Divekar c. Devdhar b. Deshmukh	21
B. D. Jog (run out)	25
S. K. Pawaskar b. Khandale	21
C. M. Rana (not out)	0
D. S. Talpade b. Khandale	0
Extras	22
Total	244

Bowling: Deshmukh 4 for 88. Khandale 3 for 27 Agashe 1 for 26.

DECCAN HINDUS.

M. Rajaram l.b.w b. S. R. Godambe	16
Mohan l.b.w. Talpade	14
Gupte b. Godambe	1
D. B. Devdhar c. Pardeshi b. Godambe	6
Deshmukh b. Godambe	52
Naidu b. K. N. Divekar	27
Khandale c. Talpade b. Godambe	27
M. S. Sathe c. Mahale b. Divekar	10
Agashe b. Godambe	0
Tendulwadkar c. Divekar b. Godambe	0
Bidedkar (not out)	0
Extras	13
Total	166

Bowling: S. R. Godambe 7 for 57, K. N. Divekar 2 for 16. Talpade 1 for 42.

A DRAWN MATCH.

The match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Baronet C. C. ended in a draw.

Islam Gymkhana: I A. Shakoor 23, Fyzee 79. Patel 31, Masih 0, Rasool 5, Sheikh Mahomed 8, Kazi (not out) 17. Sheikh G. M. (not out) 9, Extras 3. Total 175 for 6 wkts.

Bowling: Palia 3 for 63, B. Kapadia 3 for 20.

Baronet C. C.:—Colah 33. Dadachanji 11, Mehta 11, Kapadia 9, Havewalla 3, Palia 18, B. Kapadia (not out) 26, Extras 2. total (for 6 wkts.) 94.

Bowling: Rasool 3 for 34, Hakim 3 for 26.

MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT STANDS FOR ORTHODOXY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

About 4,000 delegates from different parts of India attended the first annual session of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Panchayat held at Jorabagan Park Calcutta, to-day

In the course of his presidential address Seth Ramlalji Ganeriwalla (Hyderabad), dealt with the various socia problems affecting the Marwari community. He particularly referred to the questions of untouchability and widow marriage. He declared that while Marwaris were sympathetic towards the members of the so-called untouchable community they were not yet prepared to remove the social barrier existing between them and other communities. He strongly opposed widow marriage and said that while every effort should be made to improve social condition of widows it was against Hindu religion to remarry them He also opposed the Sarda Bill.

Rai Bahadur Rapratap Chamria, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech also protested against widow marriage.—A.P.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

HEALTH OFFICER'S WARNING.

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The Health Officer of the Madras Corporation notifies that Cholera has been showing a definite tendency to rise since yesterday in certain divisions of the city and advises people to take advantage of the facilities provided by authorities for giving immunity against disease by means of anti-cholera inoculation.—A.P.

LORD IRWIN AND MAHARAJAH OF NABHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—What is Lord Irwin doing in regard to the vagaries of its Political Departments?

The Maharajah of Nabha:

(1) Who was forced to leave his State!
(2) Who has been refused an open trial!
(3) Who has been separated from his own family!
(4) Whose allowance was reduced!
(5) Who has been segregated at Kodaikanal! Is just driven to further privations by axing his allowance to a minimum!

Isn't this a downright persecution of a Prince?

Isn't a blot on Irwin's administration?—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

A NEW PRODUCTIONBY "THE QUAINTS"

Augmented by the arrival of additional artists from London, Mr. R. B. Salisbury's "quaints" presented on Saturday night, for the first time in the East, the Palace Theatre's fascinating production, "The Girl Friend." This musical comedy is said to be every whit as pretty and as clever as "No, No, Nanette," and if this proves to be the case, patrons of the Excelsior Theatre have a big attraction over the week end. The appearance of the new members of the "Quaints" in this production will certainly be watched with interest, particularly the dancing of Mr. Hal Collins, whose feet are both snappy and clever. Whenever Mr. Salisbury's company is not occupying the Excelsior, the cinema programme will include a somewhat unusual type of film titled "The Darling of Paris," in which the heroine is stolen by gypsies when quite a small child and grows to a handsome womanhood as one of the leading dancers in the Gay City. Other shows during the week include Chotapadhia on Wednesday, Miss Motiwalla's entertainment on Thursday and the League of Mercy concert on Friday.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Buster Keaton, the frozen-faced comedian of the screen will be seen in the leading role at the Empire Theatre in a film titled "College." Buster is normally one of those studious boys with more brains than brawn, but when his sweetheart says that he must either become an athletic star or give her back her ring, he starts training. And Buster is some athlete: when he tries the running track he gets cinders in his eyes and at baseball he makes a howling mess of every thing; in fact, like a wet piece of T. N. T. he has ambition but no stamina. However, these efforts helped him to fraternize with the college champions, even though the latter fraternized with his girl. And at long last comes his real chance in the sporting life of his college. Just for fun, the coaches had allowed him to act as coxwain of the college boat and when some doped drinks got mixed he was suddenly called upon to deputies for the real "cox." Of course, his boat unexpectedly wins the race, and Buster becomes a college gero and wins his girl.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A variety performance by The Hartmans and Stella French should prove a powerful attraction at the Royal Opera House this week as an addition to the usual cinema programme. The Hartmans put on an exceptionally varied dancing-cum-vaudeville entertainment, and they come to Bombay after a most successful season in Calcutta and a lengthy tour in America and the Antipodes. Their performance is sufficiently out of the ordinary to merit more than passing interest. In conjunction with the Hartmans, there will be a cinema film titled "A Broadway Butterfly," with Dorothy Devorely in the leading role. The story deals with the adventures of a country bred girl whose ambitions lead her to the footlights of Broadway theatres and whose resistance to the corrupt intentions of a grace of clubmen forms a drama as exciting as the most blase could wish. The film is extremely well staged and dressed, and shows New York night life in its most fascinating moments.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The film at the Edward Theatre will be an exciting story of a gold rush in the wilds of Alaska, its title being "The Flame of the Yukon." The Flame is a dancing girl in a none too nice drinking saloon, and the other principals are a handsome young prospector and the bold man who keeps the saloon. It is a plot which has many exciting moments and the photography is remarkably fine. The Empress Theatre will screen "Havoc," which has just concluded a very successful run at the Empire. At both the Edward and the Empress there will extra shows on Saturday and Subday and on the latter day there will be special performances at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THE CAPITOL.

Britain's stupendous classic "BOADICEA" is screened this week at the Capitol. It is an inspiring story of the British Queen and her two daughters, who faught against Roman tyranny. Phyllis Neilson Terry plays as Boadicea, the queen of Iceni, and Lilian Hall-Davis, who is one of England's leading cinema stars and Sybil Rhoda who was discovered in the chorus of "ROSE MARIE" play as Boadicea's daughters. The men in the film include two of the Mclaglan Brothers, Clifford and Cyril, Fred Raynham, H. Humberston Wright, Edward O' Neil, Henry Martin and Clifford Heatherley. Daily Chronicle says:—

"It is a real British achievement. This picture is exceptional among historical film dramas in that is follows actual facts with great fidelity and having chosen its theme is happy in abiding by it!!

The picture has a find conceived sweep and the battle scenes are splendidly done. It is one of the most heroic episodes of British island story.

A good entertainment is offered in the gorgeous ten reels of the picture.

GLOBE CINEMA.

"The Climbers" is one of the very best vehicles given Miss Rich for the display of her verve and charm as well as her skill as equestrienne and markswoman. The scenes are laid in Old Spain at the Court of Ferdinand VII who ruled in the early part of the nineteenth century, and in that part of America then known as New Spain. The story has to do with the fate of the Duches of Arrogan. separated from her young daughter, and banished from Spain, through the machinations of a heartless climber, the Countess Veya. In America the Duchess, embittered against the world, grows harsh and domineering and gains greatwealth and the hatred of the peons whom she persecutes. The man Cordova, also exiled from Spain becomes a bandit leader, and coming to the Duchess' hacienda, with the intention of taking her gold, decides he prefers to steal her heart. He leaves the leadership of his band, is wounded in protecting the beautiful Duchess, protects her daughter from the outlaws and at last brings the girl, who has wandered from Spain in the vain hope of finding her mother, to her mother's side. "The Climbers" is good, honest melodrama, thrilling and glamorous, and filled with fair romance: It should not be missed. The programme also includes two reels rollicking comedy.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Clara Bow and Percy Marmont are cast as two sides of the well known eternal triangle in "Mantrap" Paramount's latest picture, which comes at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. Ernest Torrence is seen as the third party in this triangle. "Mantrap" is a supremely funny love theme—a story of the love of two men for a woman. The locale takes the spectator from the crowded pustle of New York's Street, to the wilds of American woods. Don't think that vamps or flappers are entirely confined to the big cities. Clara Bow, playing the feminine lead in "Mantrap" proves that both are more dangerous in isolated places, where they can appeal to the sympathies of lonely men. "Mantrap" is an unusually brilliant half-humorous triangle story of a trader in the Canadian woods, a New York Lawyer, tired of women because they form his principle clients in fashionable divorce cases, and a manicure girl from Minneapolis, who has married and gone to live at a Canadian woods trading post, and who finds life pretty boring. The programme includes the latest Government British Gazette.

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5 ,,	8- 0-0	8- 4-0

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MAULVI MAHOMED YAKUB'S ACTIVITIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are amazed to notice the recent activities of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, the vice-Presdient of the Assembly, in the Bombay Presidency.

He is a member of the Age of Consent Committee; and as such he is touring in this Presidency with the said Committee.

He is so far travelling, boarding and lodging at public expense!

And how is he serving the public cause? Is it by organising Muslim meetings against the Nehru Report?

Or addressing Muslim meetings against the Nehru Report?

Or organising Muslim forces for the Aga Khan Conference?

Does Maulvi Saheb think, that we have very short memories?

Will he deny the fact that he owes his vice-Presidentship to Mr. M. A. Jinnah?

And yet, over the Ratio Battle in the Assembly, was it not the Maulvi Saheb, who deserted his Chief, divided his party, sold his country and voted with the bureaucracy for the eighteen pence ratio?

Is he not responsible for the consequent ruination of India's Trade and Industry during the last two years and more?

Are not millions of Muslims, along with Hindus, suffering as a result of his beraya1 to the public cause?

Has not the 18d. Ratio led to retrenchments, reductions, dismissals and starvation in lacs of homes?

Has the Maulvi Saheb been a friend of Islam, or of India, or of the poor people by his reckless association with the bureaucracy in 1926?

Nationalist India relented, when she found Maulvi Mahomed Yakub retracing his steps and rejoicing Mr. Jinnah's forces to fight Sir Mahomed Shafi's Sham League at Lahore.

This writer congratulated the Maulvi Saheb at the League meeting in Calcutta on the New Year Day, over which he presided.

But he is pained to find Maulvi Saheb again surrounded by loyalists and durbaris; and worst of all, denouncing the Nehru Report in the most unfair fashion.

Maulvi Saheb, please read and re read Mr. Jinnah's message on his return to India. Pray, do not expect any support from any Party in Britain. For India's salvation, Hindu-Muslim Unity is essential and indispensable. Will you listen, Maulvi Saheb?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"THE GIRL FRIEND."

THE QUAINTS AT THE EXCELSIOR

The Quaints were accorded a splendid reception by a packed house when they staged "The Girl Friend" on Saturday night at the Excelsior Theatre. Much had been said about the piece, and as matters turned out, it was received with great enthusiasm. It gave over at an unusually late hour, a fact which prevents a lengthier appreciation of its merits, but undoubtedly the company managed a difficult task with great capability, and are to be congratulated on their performance.

Of a big cast Miss Julia Bransgrove and Mr. Hal Collins were the two most popular figures. As Jennie and Jerry they appeared in a minor role, but their splendid efforts as comedians not only enhanced the success of the play, but also made them the two most conspicuous characters on the stage. Miss Kathleen White took the part of the heroine, Kitty Brown, while as Robert Mason, Mr. Dudley Page achieved, perhaps, his best success here. The chorus was rather weak with the exception of the Misses Thelma and Marjorie Rundle, and these were exceptionally good.

FRERE ROAD FRACAS INQUIRY

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

An adjourned enquiry into the causes of death of one Kana Bengali, a Mahomedan aged 30, who died in the G. T. Hospital on the 15th instant as a result of the fatal injuries he had received in the Frere Road fracas, was resumed at an inquest held at the City Coroner's Court on Sunday morning. It will be recalled that a few days back there was a free fight on Frere Road between two hostile parties, one headed by Abdul Rahman and the other by Rahimullahkhan Ranzoo. Kana Bengali was seriously wounded in this fight and he succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.

A workman in the "Times", in his evidence, stated that on Sunday, the 14th instant at about 9-30 p.m. he was going to work on night duty. He was passing through Karwar Street when he saw a gang of about 25 persons advancing with lathis in their hands. One Appa Bapu struck the witness with a stick when the latter was mixed in the crowd. The witness further added that the whole gang belaboured him till he was almost unconscious. He was removed to the hospital. A Pathan formerly in the employ of the "Herald" and now without employment, corroborated the statement of Jumnakhan Akran.

After hearing the evidence the Jury recorded a verdict of death by haemorrhage from injuries sustained in a riot caused by two factions of combatants. The suspects were members of two fighting unlawful assemblies.

NAGPADA TRAGEDY

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

A gruesome tragedy occurred on Saturday in Mahomedan Street Nagpada where in a room locked from within one Anwaribai Abdul, a young Mahomedan woman, was found dead hanging by a string tied to a nail in a wall of the room. At an inquest held over the body at the Coroner's Court, on Sunday morning the Jury gave a verdict of death by suicidal hanging.

It appears from the evidence that Anwaribai had been ill for some time past. On the day of the tragedy she locked herself in her room evidently for the purpose of committing suicide as it was subsequently discovered her mother-in-law knocked at the door but did not get any reply for a long time. The mother-in-law then helped her daughter to get into the room through a window On entering the room, the daughter found that Anwaribai had committed suicide by hanging herself by a rope.

DEATH DUE TO FALL OF GUNNY BAGS

Jagnarayan Bhairao (30), a worker in a flour mill at Two Tanks, died in the J. J. Hospital on the 26th instant as a result of the injuries he had received on his nose from the fall of a bundle of gunny bags which were piled in the mill. It appears that on the night of the 11th instant, Jagnarayan was working in the mill when of a sudden the lights went off. He was moving to switch the lights on when a bundle of gunny bags was displaced and it fell on his head causing severe injuries. He then fell down and had his nose struck against an iron bar on the ground. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by accidental injury on the nose.

DEATH BY PTOMAINE POISONING

Deorao Keshavrao Mhamankar, a young Maratha aged 22, an assistant fitter in the G.I.P. Railway Workshops, died on the 16th instant after vomiting twice or thrice and purging once. It appears from the evidence recorded at an inquest over the body at the City Coroner's Court that the deceased enjoyed a good health. On the 14th instant, all of a sudden, he started vomiting and showing signs of exhaustion. He died before it was possible to render any medical help. The Jury recorded a verdict of death by ptomaine poisoning accelerated by enlarged thymus gland.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO HINDU WOMAN

Vajkuwarbai Dhanji, a 16-year-old Hindu wife of one Dhanji Gordhan, died on Saturday as a result of severe burns she had sustained a week back. It appears that the lady was lighting a lamp in the night when all of a sudden her 'sari' caught fire. She was treated in her own house where she subsequently died. At an inquest held on Sunday over the body, the Jury gave a verdict of death by exhaustion due to accidental burns.

NEW BORN BABE STRANGLED

A verdict of death by homicidal asphyxiation by a person or persons unknown, was returned by the City Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Sunday morning over the body of a newly born male child. The body of the child, which was wrapped in a piece of oil cloth was found lying in the compound of North Brook garden off Grand Road. Police enquiries have not yet resulted in tracing the mother of the dead child.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENT

TO-DAY.

B. E. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE TIVIMNENSES SPORTING CLUB.

The annual social gathering of the members of the Tivimnenses Sporting Club and their friends will be held in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Saturday, the 3rd November, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A Social will be held on Tuesday, the 30th instant, when Mr. H. G. Cocke, President, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be present from 6-30 p.m. All Commerce Graduates are cordially invited to attend the function.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Orford" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

PEOPLES FREE HOSPITAL BOMBAY

The following donations have been received:—Sheth Samaldas Purbhoodas Jeewandas, Rs. 1,000; An old Well-Wisher of the Hospital, Rs. 500; Mr. Malwankar, Rs. 10.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" arrived at London on Friday, the 26th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 26th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS CONFERENCE 5TH SESSION.

Members of the Reception Committee and Delegates who have paid their suscription can receive the tickets at the Office (Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon Bombay) between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on 29th, 30th and 31st instant or at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on 1st November 1928.

Mr. P. Lory, the Director of Public Instruction will preside at the opening of the Educational Exhibition in connection with the Bombay Presidehcy Secondary Tecahers' Conference, on Wednesday, 31st instant, at 8-30 a.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. (A. F. I.) will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting:—

1. March, Old Comrade, Teike; 2. Overture, Zampa, Herold; 3. Selection, The Vagabond King, Friml; 4. Valse, Luna, Paul Lincke; 5. Selection, The Show Boat, Kern; 6. Duet, The Two Imps, Alford; 7. Selection, Tse Lido Lady, Rodgers; 8. A Dream Picture, The Phantom Brigade, Myddleton; 9. Finale, When the Guards Go By, Valentine.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

A combined third-class (G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways) season ticket No. 1182, between Victoria Terminus or Churchgate and Bandra, for three months ending 1-1-1929, has been found. The owner is advised to take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

KHADI BAZAR IN GHATKOPAR.

Under the joint auspices of Shri Rashtriya Shala Takli Mandal, and the local Village Congress Committee, a Khadi Bazar will be held in Parvati Villa, Ghatkoper Road, from Saturday (3rd November) to 6th November (both days inclusive). The time of the Bazar will be from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

LECTURES IN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A Course of Lectures in Public International Law for public men and senior law students will shortly be given every Tuesday and Friday from two to three by Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah (formerly professor at Genoa) for further particulars address Sjt. K. H. Mengle, B.A., C/o The Bombay Policlinic, Bible Building, 163, Hornby Road, Bombay.

COLLEGE ELOCUTION EXAMINATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, an Elocution Examination for Parsi Students of all colleges of all faculties will be held on Sunday, the 18th November, 1928, at the Office of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, No. 48, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Frot, Bombay.

The following subject is prescribed for the examination:—"The Working o Spenta and Angre Minos in Nature." The college students will kindly take note of this announcement.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.

Medical Officer in charge of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending the 30th September 1928, in all 92 patients were treated. Of these 51 were males, 271 females and the rest 14 were children. The distribution of patients by communities is as under:—

517 Parsees; 262 Hindus; 89 Mussalmans; 54 Christians and others. The average daily attendance was 13.

The Dispensary is located at the Cowasji Patel House, 103, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, just behind the Hongkong Bank and the hours of attendance at the Dispensary are from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S. T.) excepting Sundays and Bank Holidays.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

Report of the working of the Society for the month of September, 1928:—

Grants:—Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, Rs. 300. Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society for Bhokerwadi Centre, Rs. 200; Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, salary of Lady Superintendent, Rs. 150; The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Tarapur Branch, for the month of September 1928 Rs. 165. Total Rs. 815.

The following are important figures showing the work done in the City of Bombay:—

Total monthly attendance for milk and medicine (Babies), 31,542; Total monthly attendance at Clinics (Babies) 3,803; Total monthly attendanhe a Clinics (Expectant Mathers), 320; New admission (Babies), 343; New admission (Expectant Mothers), 109.

SARASWAT DUSSRAH DAY CELEBRATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali and Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Bombay, a large gathering was held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, in the open space of the Samaj, Girgaon when the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar presided and distributed the prizes and medals and concluded the celebration of Shri Saraswati Festival of the Samaj which was observed for the preceding nine days.

The proceedings opened with music by children after which the Honorary Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali, Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar, read a brief report about the Elocution Competition of the Society held this year in which 42 boys and 38 girls from various schools had taken part as against 21 and 18 respectively last year.

The President distributed Prizes to the students successful in the Elocution Competition and awarded medals to the several performers that had taken part in the celebration.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PROGRESS.

In a short address, the President, Mr. Justice Patkar, commended the solid work of the S. V. S. Mandali and the great progress made by the Society during the last 26 years of its existence in helping poor students to get education and referred to the establishment of the Dabholkar and Rajadhyaksha Scholarship Funds and the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society, which have done and are doing good work in matters educational. He referred to the recent munificient donation of Rs. 65,000 to the Foreign Education Society by Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I. C. S. and recalled the fact that the Community claimed not less than 14 members in the Indian Civil Service at the present day. He exhorted the young men to remember the great work done by the past worthies of the Community, such as the late Dr. Bhau Daji, Bhandarkar, Telang, Pandit, Chandavarkar and others and to keep their high ideal before them and try to emulate them in the service of the Country, in co-operation with other communities. He also expressed his appreciation of the small exhibition of ladies' handicrafts held by the Samaj at so short a notice and expressed satisfaction of the work, the Samaj was doing in social matters in general.

The President was then garlanded and flowers were distributed to the gathering.

Under the Clock

[BY "TWINPLEX"]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1928.

It will be recalled that Mr. Newman, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, libelled Indians as being inefficient and, therefore, unsuited for Forest service. He was bitterly opposed, on the ground of this alleged inefficiency of Indians, to the Provincial Forest Service being further Indianised.

• • •

A retired Indian Forest Officer in a communication to this journal exposes the hollowness of Mr. Newman's contention and turns the tables neatly on this champion of White domination in the Forest service by quoting some illuminating statistics.

• • •

He remarks: "What about the attainments of the European officers in Bombay who turn up their noses at the much despised Indian? Out of 17 admissions into the Indian Forest Service in Bombay from 1898 to 1912 not less than 12 were from the bottom half of the lists."

• • •

These figures were supplied by the Inspector-General of Forests to the Islington Commission. The Commission was constrained to observe: "In certain Provinces, notably Madras, Bombay and Bengal vacancies have generally been filled up by men from the bottom half of the list." Have things improved since then? In 1921 two European officers who were taken into the I.F.S. were turned out because of their inefficiency.

• • •

Now isn't that awful? It is the cherished custom of the "Trustees" of India that whenever a Britisher comes to India on a temporary job, he must be found some permanent work here "to do good to their wards." These two fellows must have been thoroughly hopeless.

• • •

"We Keep The Herald Going".

The war-cry announced yesterday in a screaming headline by the Dalal Street contemporary. This is evidently being done by arranging concerts. There are likely to be a number of them—to keep the Herald going, because the first one, according to a correspondent to the "Chronicle" fetched the inglorious sum of Rs. 51.

• • •

I can't believe this. All this combination of prose and poetry in a concert, the prose supplied by Bhai Balubhai T. and the poetry by Bai Munnibai, the talented actress and her co-workers—could it only result in the box-office taking in Rs. 51? There is need, indeed, if this be true, for a number of concerts.

• • •

Another correspondent who was present at the concert comments upon this combination of 'prose' in the 'interval' and poetry as the piece de resistance in the following terms.

• • •

N. R. K. writes: "The concert was an awfully poor affair, poor in the sense that supporters (of the "Herald") were conspicuous by their absence—at least in the body. I can't say about their 'spirits'—Mr. Horniman was there dressed almost like a Sadhu or Fakir. I looked hard in vain for "B. F. B." and Maulana Shaukat Ali."

• • •

He proceeds to put a conundrum: "The 'Herald' Editor tells us that there are ten thousand readers of his paper in Bombay and he wants a loyal and final effort to give the paper a new lease of life. Could not 25 p.c. of these 10,000 come last night?"

• • •

This is sad, very sad. N. R. K. says: "I could count about 150 in all, which I thought was depressing." So it certainly is. A High Court Judge observed recently that the Editor of the "Herald" was not in contact with reality. The audience at the "Grand Baliwalla" Theatre must have surely induced an unpleasant contact.

• • •

And the speech of Bhai Balubhai must have brought the reality much nearer home. He had resolved that he ought to contribute at least Rs. 15,000 by organising several concerts. ('Herald' Report of Concert Proceedings).

• • •

Please note that Bhai Balubhai T. has vicarious ideas of contribution. He "ought to contribute" by asking other people to buy tickets for concerts. Very business-like!

• • •

He:—They say the moon has an influence on the tide."

She:—"Yes, but more on the untied."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1928.

NO PROSPERITY WITHOUT SWARAJ

Presiding over the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee made a very comprehensive speech on the present position of Indian trade and commerce and the various circumstances vitally affecting it. It was primarily a business meeting. but it was impossible to eschew politics. As Mr. Tairsee observed, business and politics are organically connected and cannot be divorced from each other without serious injury to both. The ' example of the British themselves, he suggested, should teach this lesson to all Indian businessmen. Indeed almost all the subjects he dwelt upon had as much to do with politics as with business. About his brief and somewhat cryptic reference to the Bardoli dispute we would only say that what he called the "Bardoli spirit" cannot be accurately described as "desire to compromise at all costs and to seek peace at any price." He himself rightly qualified his view that the "Bardoli spirit" should inspire the parties to the textile unrest in Bombay with the words: "What is not settled rightly and is not fair, equitable and just to the trade as a whole is not settled at all, but is only an adjustment to the urge of necessity and force of circumstances." We, however. whole-heartedly share his views on the Government of India's "neglect amounting to criminal apathy" in the matter of providing machinery for prompt and just settlement of strikes and also, we may add, in the matter of refusing adequate protection to India's national industry." Mr. Tairsee could not help contrasting Government's attitude towards the Indian textile industry with that towards the British oil industry in India. The Oil Enquiry, superfluous as it was, has revealed the fact that all petroleum products are being sold in India at exorbitant prices owing to oil business being in the hands of Oil Trusts and that the consumer has to pay about 5 crores per year in excess of economic prices. Mr. Tairsee pertinently asks Government whether in the interests of the masses of which they claim to be trustees there is no need to take action to prevent "Trust" prices being charged. We fear Government's reply will be the same as to Mr. Tairsee's trenchant criticism of Government's Stores Purchase policy of neglect of Indian interests and favouritism towards British manufacturers at the cost of Indians. Government will quietly carry on or acquiesce in the old policy for the simple reason that blood is thicker than water.

Mr. Tairsee is aware that there is no relief to the exploited people of India unless they are politically free. He, therefore, turns to the purely political question of Reforms and declares: "The Indian is no longer content to be on exile at home and chattel abroad but desires to be everything another nation may claim for itself—to be free in India as the Englishman is free in England." He gives his whole-hearted support to the Nehru Report and takes to shreds the interested and reactionary proposals of the European Associated Chambers of Commerce. We have no doubt Mr. Tairsee reflects the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber as indeed of the Indian mercantile community in general. In view of the most persistent opposition of all classes of Europeans to India's political and economic aspirations, even to her modest claim to reserve her coastline for her own shipping, he warns all Britishers and British businessmen in particular that "privileges must give place to equal rights and guarantees, safeguards and capitulations to equal and same opportunities to all." He appeals to all classes of Indians to be as united in their support of the Nehru Report as the British are again it, assuring them that "nothing can defeat the people but themselves." A pleasing feature of Mr. Tairsee's speech is his apt quotations from classics. One of the aptest is that from Carduci: "He does not die who fights; he is not a slave who does not will it."

RIGHT OF STATES' PEOPLE

While the Indian Princes are busy in England ascertaining and safeguarding their rights, their subjects seem to be as busy here ascertaining and safeguarding their own rights, both their birthrights and those arising from treaties. Propagandist literature on the rights of the States' people is fast growing. Till very recently the public specially interested in the problem had to rely mainly on stray press articles and the proceedings of the few States' Peoples' Conferences. The more important press articles by Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, several of which appeared recently in the "Bombay Chronicle", have now been published by him in book form under the title "Problems of Indian States." This book, which extends to about 500 pages, deals exhaustively with such recent problems as the Princes Protection Act, the Rendition of Berar, the Chamber of Princes, the Indore Abdication, and the Direct Relations with the Government of India. Though most of these questions are now matters of past history a critical study of them is bound to be serviceable in solving problems wherein historical precedents play so dominant a part. A handier book is the one, also recently published, entitled "What are Indian States?" by Mr. B. S. Pathik, the well-known tribune of the States people. In about 240 pages the author introduces the reader to most of the present-day problems of Indian States.

A more authoritative work on the subject is the one just published by Mr. G. R. Abhyankar under the auspices of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference under the title, "Memorandum of the Indian States' People." The book contains the able memorandum submitted by the Conference to the Butler Committee. The Memorandum, which covers about 60 pages, after voicing the various constitutional and administrative grievances, concludes with several specific demands. The more important ones are that a Commission should be appointed to consider "how the Sovereign Power have discharged their duties towards the subjects of Indian States", that "the Political Department should be made responsible to the Central Legislature and should be Indianised", that the Paramount Power should either protect the States' people as much as the Princes or abandon the policy of interference, that His Majesty's Announcement of 1917 should be made applicable to the Indian States, and that "until responsible Government is established in the States, a Commission like the Permanent Mandates Commission should be instituted to prevent misuse of the powers wielded by the rulers." The memorandum is followed by four valuable supplements. The first is a summary of the treaty obligations to secure the welfare of the people of the important States and of the political practice followed by the Suzerain Power to secure the same object in relation to these States. Another supplement deals exhaustively with and controverts the theory of direct relations with the Crown. The chapter on the States in the Nehru Report is reproduced as one of the appendices. The book in short is an able and authoritative presentation of the rights of the States people. Our only regret is that its price, ten rupees, is too high for propagandist purposes. To make States peoples' movement fully effective it is essential that much of the propagandist literature should be made available to the public at a cheap price in the vernaculars. Not all books or pamphlets need be learned. They will serve a great purpose even if they only teach the States people to say with Lokamanya Tilak, "Swaraj is our birthright and we shall have it."

RACIAL SUICIDE.

The Bombay witnesses before the Age of Consent Committee have on the whole maintained the City's reputation for sound views on social questions. Almost all the witnesses, including men and women, doctors and laymen, and representing the various communities and recognised social institutions in the City, have urged radical reform in the present law about the age of consent. The minimum age generally recommended is 16 against the husband and 18 against others. It is a pity, however, that the Bombay Corporation of all bodies, should have stultified itself by suggesting so low an age as 15 years against the husband on the plea of religious prejudices against a higher age. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and several other competent witnesses have done well to remind the Committee that they are not aware of any religious injunctions ordering consummation of marriage before, at or even immediately after puberty. Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj cited the case of a girl of 15 having died of excessive haemorrhage as a result of cohabitation with her husband. Instances like these may be comparatively few but law can and should minimise such preventible, though unintended, cases of man-slaughter. The evil in such cases is not confined to the girl-wife. As Sir Lalubhai observed, "early maternity is responsible for high mortality and also high infantile mortality, the vitality of children born of early marriages is usually low." Child marriages are, therefore, not inaptly called a method of racial suicide. If law is not to prevent such suicide, one wonders what law is for.

THE STRIKE, PUBLIC AND POLICE

A SUGGESTION TO CORPORATION AND MILLOWNERS.

(CONTRIBUTED).

Now that the mill strike and the consequent industrial stagnation in the textile industry are happily receding into the things of the past it would not be out of place to make a few reflections on some of the various features that exhibited themselves in the course of the long drawn-out struggle between the employers and the employees during that period of a six months' agony. Not that we are still out of the wood for the Enquiry Committee appointed to arbitrate into the merits or demerits of the disputes have still to make their investigations and the expectant parties await the decision eagerly and with animated suspense.

Not even the most intelligent student of current topics nor the cleverest of our local prophets could have told us with anything like a fair measure of certainty how the strike would shape out in the long run when on the 16th April last the mill workers walked out and the millowners barred their gates. It looked to many that the strike like so many of the past years was only a passing phase, a sort of hardy annual that would come and go with the seasons. People clung fondly to this idea even when the strike passed into the third week of inactivity and disillusionment and the adjustments for perspective came only when the workers prepared to pack up their lock, stock and barrel and migrate to fields fresh and pastures new in their own villages.

ARBITRATION HAS COME TO STAY.

This was really only the second phase of the struggle when a feeling of anger and resentment usurped the place of common sense and sweet reasonableness in the minds of the contending parties. At one time, an angry mob swept over the mill area, other mobs followed, sporadic house breaking and stone throwing took the place of law and order but only for a brief space of time—the city police who had adopted a strict attitude of neutrality as the guardians of law and order were compelled to resort to fire arms—there was only one casualty, but it had a tremendous sobering effect. The spirit of violence clapped its wings and fled. Speeches at Nagu Sayaji Wadi where the Labour leaders addressed the workmen became quieter and more restrained and the leaders ranged themselves on the side of law and order. There was no more violence only a period of stalemate. The last phase dragged on till the first week of October, when the strike ended.

A Committee of Enquiry will sit next week but every body is asking why the leaders on both sides did not agree to arbitration, at the very outset as the shortest and quickest cut out of the difficulty! Be that as it may, one hopes now that lessons have been learnt on both sides to their cost and that arbitration was the method of settling industrial disputes has come to stay.

THE MAYOR'S FUND.

Good always comes out of evil and the strike seems to bring into prominence many features that really reflect credit on our civic life. There was first the Mayor's Fund designed to succour the starving children of the workers, and the Mayor's appeal met with a genuine response from all classes, who whatever their views may have been about the merits of this class war, felt that the slaughter of the innocent was a circumstance to be avoided and contributed liberally to the fund. And although it appears to be a sort of tradition that disputes between masters and men of private and domestic affairs in which the State should not intervene that tradition was soon knocked on the head. As with the progress of the strike it was apparent that distress was likely to be wide-spread, H. E. The Governor set the example of using methods of conciliation to bring this unfortunate struggle to an end. In the din and stress of the early stages when passion ruled to the exclusion of common sense His Excellency's efforts resulted in no immediate fruit, but the example was set for other public men to come forward and by parsuasion and sympathy to bring the parties to a reasonable frame of mind till at long last their efforts of months reached fruition in the appointment of the Committee of investigation presided over by one of our ablest judges Sir Charles Fawcett.

REWARD THE POLICE.

During the din and strike one body of men pursued the daily round of their duties under circumstances of exceptional and extraordinary difficulties that indeed ought to call for the feelings of best regard from the ordinary citizen. For six long months the city police carried on the day and night duty silently and without demur. The circumstances of the hour required really an additional police force, but our city police rose equal to the occasion and in addition to their usual work of crime investigation, were found at their posts through days and nights often without food and drink and rest except after long and painful intervals. One Indian Police Officer succumbed to a stroke of paralysis brought on by a attack of sun-stroke when on strike duty. This incident gives one some idea of the strenuous nature of the work a police man is called upon to discharge in moments of grave industrial crisis. The policy of strict neutrality adopted by the police in the course of the dispute strengthens public confidence in their presence and even a learned magistrate who fined Mr. Nimbkar for assaulting a Police Officer in the discharge of his duties remarked that the police were not at all vindictive in the prosecution. While good words have their value they are not current coin and the mill-owners whose properties received protection from the police and our civic fathers likewise would do well to search their conscience and ask whether it would not be doing the right thing to grant a bonus to the police force for the six months' arduous toil. The force is just as much a part of our civic life as any other body and entitled to special consideration for special work. And if any bonus be granted it must be a substantial one worthy of the giver and of the receiver as well. I hope this suggestion will catch on.

LIBELLING INDIAN FOREST SERVICE OFFICERS

A CHALLENGE TO MR. NEWMAN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write to correct a few misstatements made by Mr. Newman, Chief Conservator of Forests, before the Simon Commission last week, and to expose the true value of the evidence tendered by him.

At the outset it is clear to anyone that the Commission was more concerned, if not wholly so, with an examination of the effect of transferring the Forest Department to the control of a Minister than with the question of Indianising the Forest Service—which are two different things. Mr. Newman was clean off the rails (as would be evident from Sir John Simon's questions and final summing up) when he kept on harping on the one tune that he learnt 20 years ago or so, namely, the alleged inefficiency of Indians in the Forest Service. Since before ever Mr. Newman entered service there have been generally an equal number of Indian and European officers (except during the last few years which saw a large influx of trained, semi-trained and untrained Europeans) assisted by a large number of Indians—Rangers, Foresters, etc. Only a biassed champion of vested interests can therefore arrogate to himself and his ilk all the credit of efficient management of the forests of this Presidency; his dispraise of Indians will deceive no one The policy has always been to keep out Indians from holding responsible posts (observing just the minimum laid down as far as possible but the period of the War and some years thereafter gave Indians the opportunity of showing their mettle. If in the former days some Indians did not start with as high a theoretical training as some Europeans (and all Indian Officers now), still their abilities and experience carried them through and the direct recruits—young Indians trained in the highest forestry course for the time being available in India—have done equally well if not better, inspite of the jealousy and hostility shown either openly or covertly by their official European 'superiors'. It is worse than mere prejudice to say that the Indian direct recruit (whether to the I. F. S. or the P. F. S.) who is made of the same stuff as the promoted man will turn out a worse officer because of his training.

Now what about the attainments of the European officers in Bombay who turn up their noses at the much despised Indian? They for the most part have formed the tail of their classes of their year: out of 17 admissions into the I. F. S. in Bombay from 1898 to 1912 not less than 12 were from the bottom half of the lists (vide figures supplied by the I. G. Forests to the Islingon Commission). That Commission was forced to notice this in the following words: 'In certain Provinces—notably, Madras, Bombay and Bengal--

(Continued on page 11)

Notes of the Day.

Who Plays The Devil.

That man of peace, Mr. Baldwin, is considerably perturbed because there are, according to him, "statesmen who make insinuations against the 'bona fides' of a foreign country engaged on pacification work, for the sake of obtaining cheers" and there are "newspapers which print paragraphs" belittling such work. Speaking at an Albert Hall meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations, the British Premier declared that such statesmen and newspapers "were doing devil's work." He profoundly regretted the American suspicion of British naval ambitions and assured America that Britain had no intention of building in competition with her. These fine words expressing pacific intentions will butter no American parsnips. The American Press in common with the Press of other countries is entitled to ask Mr. Baldwin who has been playing the devil and nullifying the laborious attempts to outlaw war through the Kellogg Pact: "Is it not the Anglo-French diplomacy which concocted a secret naval understanding between Britain and France which has been doing 'the devil's work'?"

Hoover To Win.

According to the New York "Nation" the betting on the American presidential election "remains at 2-1|2 to 1 in favour of Mr. Hoover and the odds have rarely been wrong." Colossal sums have been spent by both parties in this electoral warfare. The Democrats are understood to have spent at least £120,000 on their propaganda while the Republicans have expended large sums on wireless broadcasting hoping thereby to reach voters in parts of the country otherwise inaccessible. A notable feature of the compaign is that the two candidates have been making determined attempts to break the barrier of solid voting by particular States. Mr. Hoover has invaded the East, while Governor Smith has invaded the West to secure support. In the Southern States where the Democrats have hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of electoral success, the change in favour of Mr. Hoover is truly remarkable. He stands to win, mainly because the big financial interests as well as the middle class voters are with him.

Poona All-Parties' Conference.

The Poona All-Parties' Conference held under the anspices of the Poona District Congress Committee on Saturday has given a splendid lead to Maharashtra and to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The Conference was thoroughly representative and unanimously supported the Nehru Report. It was most appropriate that the lead was taken by the District Congress Committee. The Conference was addressed by no less than 20 speakers and was attended by the accredited leaders of the Congress, the Liberals, the Khilafat Committee, the Labour Party, the Non-Brahmin Party and the Maharashtra State subjects. We are glad to understand that the Conference has undertanen a vigourous propagada in rural parts. The Poona Conference has special significance inasmuch as many Poona leaders have long been ardent adherents of the goal of Independence. They no doubt reserve to themselves the right to work for Independence if complete Dominion Status is denied to India as the next immediate step. The C. P. All-Parties' Conference is announced to be held on the 10th November and will be attended by representatives of no less than thirty political institutions. We hope Gujerat and Karanatak will not be long in following the lead given by Bombay and Poona.

Late Mr. S. R. Das.

The sudden and untimely death of Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will be widely regretted in the country. Mr. Das was more distinguished as a lawyer than as a politician. He was as efficient a Law Member as any that preceded him, but being a member of a Government not responsible to the people, he had a very limited scope for public service. He found some outlet for his spirit of national service in his plan to start a model public school in India. One cannot help fearing that the school, if started, may be in the present conditions of India as cramped in its outlook as is the life of a Government servant. The day, however, is not distant when even Government servants and institutions will be whole-heartedly serving the true interests of the country.

A Thought For The Day.

"In all Western countries constitutional reforms have been the result of long-lasting controversy and debate which have enabled the public to understand what is aimed at and what is expected of them. It is idle to suppose that we can omit this education in India or look to Indians to work loyalty a constitution which they have had no hand in fashioning."

J. A. SPENDER,
in "The Changing East."

IRISHMAN'S CHALLENGE TO SIMON.

'UNDER-HAND SYSTEM OF GOVT'

Allegations Of Maladministration Against Sir Edward Gait

OPEN LETTER TO SIR JOHN SIMON

Ex-Civilian's Challenge

Mr. E. Guest, late of the Provincial Civil Service (Bihar and Orissa) has according to "Forward", sent a memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission, making allegations of mal-administration against the government of Sir Edward Gait. In an open letter to John Simon, extracts from which "Forward" publishes and are reproduced below, Mr. Guest demands an open enquiry into thee allegations".—

9, Canonbury Park North,
London, N. 1
3rd. October, 1928.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon P.C., M.P., Chairman, Indian Statutory Commission, Camp, India.

Dear Sir.

If I have blood on my hands will I get Justice? If I have blood on my hands will His Majesty and the people of England have the chance of knowing how Sir Edward Gait, ex-Governor of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, allowed two millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects in Purnea District to be shamefully exploited and thus proved a traitor to the Trust committed to him as Governor by His Majesty?

If I have blood on my hands will the people of England demand as one man that this disgraceful scandal, which from your letters to me of the 17th and 25th September, it is quite clear that you intend to evade, be publicly investigated?

Your answer to the above queries cannot but be in the affirmative.

The position then is this, in this so-called home of British Justice (sic), that while a criminal under the Law can get Justice, an honest and devoted servant of the Crown for 20 years with clean hands cannot get it.

Since that is so I am prepared to get Justice for India as a criminal but that I will get Justice I am determined, and you will not prevent my getting what I have set my heart upon, and I warn you that I am Irish! It is only the Irish who could have wrested Home-Rule for their Country from the unwilling English, and now the Scotch will pass through the Open Door!

If the Indians cannot be freed from bondage to the Indian Civil Service, if the Provincial Civil Service, to which I had the honour to belong as a Magistrate and an Executive and Revenue Officer for twenty years, cannot be freed from the position of 'subservience' to the Indian Civil Service, without sacrifice, then I am prepared to make the sacrifice and to drink my Master's Cup of Sacrifice and to suffer my lesse Calvary.

RIGHT TO PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

I did not flinch when Sir Edward Gait, taking advantage of his position as Governor, oppressed me, a British subject within his jurisdiction and robbed me of my means of livelihood and of all that life holds dear, because I would not help him and his satellities to exploit the Indians and because I joined hands with the Missionary and exposed such exploitation. I have been deprived of home and the companionship of a devoted wife and a family, which any man might well be proud of, for over five years.

If in England public servants like Mr. J. D. Gregory of the Foreign Office and Admiral Collard of the Royal Navy can be brought to book and made to give an account in a public court of their stewardship, also the two Constables in the Helene Adele case, while the people of this Country whose servants they are have the right to watch the proceedings from day to day as reported in the public press, why should a Governor responsible to the King and an Indian Civil Servant who is the servant of the Indian people not be judged by the same standard, and why should the Indians, whose servant he is, be denied the right of seeing that justice is done in a public trial?

I appeal to the public of England and to the press to stand foursquare in their demand that this Governor be made to give a strict account of his Stewardship before a public Tribunal consisting of a Joint Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission and the All-India Committee of Bihar and Orissa.

What I demand falls within the terms of reference of the Royal Commission who have "to enquire into the working of the system of Government," also "the constitutional problem in relation to such vital matters as Justice in British India" and "the position of the services, e.g., the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Services." Unless the Commission is prepared to see what goes on under the present system of government, they cannot make suggestions for any change to Parliament.

BIRKENHEAD'S CONCESSIONS.

On the 26th June, 1928, I read the following in the press:—"Concessions to Indians"—'Lord Birkenhead's telegram to the Viceroy announcing that "in the matter of the examination of witnesses and accessible documents, the Simon Commission will treat each Indian Committee within whose scope the material in question falls on equal terms with itself, is an appreciate concession to Indian opinion.'

I am confident that if the All-India Committee and the Committee of the Province of Bihar and Orissa were allowed by the Simon Commission to see my Memorandum dated the 13th June, 1928, in which I have made the most serious charges of maladministration against Sir Edward Gait, and have pressed for the most searching public enquiry to reassure the people of Purnea as to the ultimate sovereignty of British Justice, and in which I have asked that many damning documents against Sir Edward Gait and other I.C.S. men be called for from the India Office, the Government of India, the Bihar Government and the High Court of Patna, those two Indian Committees would never agree not to probe into the serious exploitation of their own people by the I.C.S.

Early last week before your Commission sailed for India, I was told at your Offices at the "Royal Courts of Justee" that the All-India Committee had not then been set up. So that it is clear that Committee had not been consulted about my Memorandum.

I was given the names of the seven members of the Committee in Bihar and Orissa which, I understood, had quite recently been set up. So it is more than lokely that they also had not been consulted.

ALL SUCCESS TO BOYCOTT.

In the face Lord Birkenhead's telegram referred to above does not your Commission think that here are two distinct breaches of the pledge given? If this is the way the Royal Commission is playing the game by the Indian Committees. I say "all success to the boycott!" When will our Politicians and Statesmen do what every British schoolboy is taught first to do, viz., to play the game? Do not the people of England have a suspicion that all is not right with India, and that there must be a reason for the unrest and discontent which grows apace in that Country in spite of periodical visits by Royal Commissions? These Commissions do not get at the facts because they are content to let the I.C.S. throw dust in their eyes. Moreover, their Reports benefit mainly the I.C.S.!

APPEAL TO H. M. THE KING.

I am sending a copy of this letter to His Majesty the King, who, I am certain, would command that the most searching enquiry be held if He was allowed to know the facts. I do hope Lord Stamfordham will show himself to be a loyal servant of the King by showing my letter to His Majesty.

I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Prime Minister, the Secretary for India, the Press of England and India and to as many public men as possible.

SENSATION FOR PRESS.

If the Press want a sensation at my expenses I will give it to them, but I hope they will play the game by probing matters now and not later when matters will have to be exposed at the Old Bailey.

I am prepared to expose all the facts of this un-British scandal, and to give the public facts from personal experience of the under-hand system of Government in India which are known only to men who have been in the service and have seen what goes on under the surface, and I trust the Press will show that it stands for the public good, both in this Country and in India, by lending its whole-hearted support.

The facts which I am prepared to let the people of England know have been embodied in an Affidavit sent to the Royal Commission, and I have challenged them to prosecute me for perjury if I fail to prove them. Nothing can be fairer or more straightforward than that, yet the Royal Commission write me in their letter dated the 17th September, 1928, that they "do not propose to call any evidence to support or supplement the memorandum." Can anything be better proof of evading the issue, and determining at all costs to cover over the wrong-doing of the I.C.S. simply because the silent millions of India are the sufferers?

Yours faithfully.
E. A. GUEST.

SIR LESLIE OPENS LLOYD DAM

GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL FUNCTION IN POONA.

SUPDT. ENGINEER HONOURED WITH C. I. E.

POONA, Oct. 27.

The last public function before bidding good-bye to the capital of the Deccan attended by His Excellency the Governor Sir Leslie Wilson was the opening of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 32 miles west of Poona, this evening. A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion, including Sir John Simon and members of the Statutory Commission, the Chief of Bhore, members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, Ministers and high Government officials and members of the Central Parliamentary Committee.

The Governor and Lady Wilson on their arrival were received by the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, member in charge of irrigation, who presented Mr. R. T. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, Mr. C. B. Pooley, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. R. H. Hammett, Executive Engineer, and other officials to His Excellency.

GOVERNOR WELCOMED.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Harrison, in welcoming His Excellency and the guests said the Lloyd Dam was the counterpart of the Wilson Dam at Bhambarda opened in December, 1926, forming the source of supply to the Mira canals system and was the largest in volume hitherto completed in any part of the world. The two systems Pravar and Nira were the last of the series of large irrigation works progressively and systematically undertaken in the Presidency since 1903 as a result of the Irrigation Commission convened by Lord Curzon.

The total area now under command of irrigation projects completed in the Bombay Presidency was approximately two million acres serving blackest portions of famine tract in the Presidency and would protect for all time great area from pestilence and famine. Scarcity and even distress there might be on occasions when the monsoon totally failed, but such terrible devastation as great famine of 1899-1902 was a memory of the past.

Mr. Pooley in requesting the Governor to perform the opening ceremony gave a description of the work and the outstanding features of the Lloyd Dam. The Dam compared favourably with the world famous Assuan Dam in Egypt which is 2-1/2 million cubic feet less in volume Dam took 15 years to construct. The Dam is built across the valley of the river Yelwandi near its confluence with the Nira river.

SIR LESLIE OPENS DAM.

His Excellency before declaring the Dam open announced that the title of C.I.E. for valuable services was conferred on Mr. C. B. Pooley, Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, titles of Rao Saheb on Mr. D. G. Dixit and Mr. K. D. Kotwal, Assistant Engineers, and Certificates of Merits were conferred on others. The Governor and other distinguished guests motored across the Dam and after inspection left for Poona.—A. P.

HARTIOG COMMITTEE LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 27.

The Hartog Committee visited Amritsar to-day whence they motored to Haya accompanied by the Director of Public Instruction and other educational authorities. In the afternoon they visited the Khalsa College and recorded the evidence of Mr. Bishensingh, the Principal of the College. Later the Principal entertained them at a garden party.

The Committee then left for Allahabad.—A.P.

TURKISH WIVES FOR AFGHAN MILITARY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Constantinople.—Some 50 Afghan officers who have completed a course of military instructions at the Turkish Military Academy have been recalled to Kabul. Many of them will take back Turkish wives with them.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

COUNCIL TO MEET AT LUCKNOW

QUESTION OF PRESIDENT FOR CALCUTTA SESSION

DELHI, Oct. 28.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League will meet in Lucknow on 12th November. It is understood, that the question of the election of the President of the Calcutta session of the League will be considered session of the League will be considered in connection with which the name of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad is suggested. But the group opposing the Nehru Report will it is understood press the name of Mazurul Haq. The main discussion will be on othe Nehru report and the decisions of the All-parties Conference as also the question of responding to the invitation to the All-parties Convention to be held at Calcutta. If the Council accepts the invitation panel of names from each province will be decided on for final selection of representatives to the Convention. It is likely that the attitude of the League towards the All-parties Moslem Conference to be held under the chairmanship of H. H. the Aga Khan will also be discussed.—A. P.

MYSORE HINDUS MEET

DECIDE TO START HINDU SABHA

MYSORE, Oct. 28.

A large gathering of Hindus met to-day at the Town Hall and adopted a resolution favouring the formation of a Hindu Maha Sabha in Mysore, Nilgiri Sanjiviah non-Brahmin leader presided. Non-Brahmins at the outset stressed the need for conciliating every section of the community with a view to broadbase any such organisation. Members of the depressed classes demanded social equality, a definite assurance of equal opportunities for redic culture, temple entry etc. before contemplating the formation of the Mahasabha Sitaram Sastri an orthodox leader assured the meeting that the Sabha would be an open platform for all Hindus alike and it would mainly concern itself with bridging every existing sectional gulf in the committee with a non-Brahmin majority to the Maharaja the meeting appointed a committee with non-brahmin majority to draft a Constitution.—A. P.

LATE MR. S. R. DAS

VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO FAMILY

DELHI, Oct. 28.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party returned to Delhi to-day.

His Excellency sent the following telegram to Mrs. S. R. Das on the 27th. "I have just learnt the sad news of your husband's death and I wish to send to you and your family a message on behalf of both Lady Irwin and myself of most sincere sympathy. I have felt deeply for you during these last weeks of anxiety and I feel for you now very specially for having been denied the opportunity and comfort of being with him at the end. I think no one who knew him intimately or worked with him as a college could fail to observe that the dominant motive of his life was a desire to render service to his country and to his fellowmen which surely found its reward in the affection he inspired both among members of his family and the wider circle of his acquaintance. By his death I know that I have lost one who was a wise counsellor and whom I shall always remember as a very true friend."

HOW MADRYS RECIVED NEWS.

MADRARS, Oct. 27.

The news of the death of Mr. S. R. Das was received here with widespread regret in official and non-official circles. Newspapers pay high tribute to his industry and ability. The Nationalist section while praising him as a man of many loveable qualities characterises his outlook towards Indian problems as conservative.—A.P.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. DAS.

LONDON, Oct 27.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee interviewed by Reuter paid tribute to late Mr. Das's patriotism and generosity and declared that his death at present time was a great loss to India.

Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao said that Mr. Das was very well-meaning men though he held very conservative opinions with regard to Indian politics. He expressed opinion that his heart was not in his work at Simla. "He was a very able lawyer and perhaps he would have been happier as member of bar."

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani said that it was most regrettable that late Mr. Das did did not live long enough to see his plans with regard to English model of public school in India carried out.

The Maharaja of Burdwan described the death of late Mr. Das as a great loss to India.

Lord Reading expressed deepest regret at the death of late Mr. Das who he said "was most liberal minded and public spirited and extremely devoted to the interests of India."—Reuter's Special.

MOURNING IN DELHI.

DELHI, Oct. 27.

The news of the death of Mr. S. R. Das has been received here with general regret and as a mark of respect to the memory of the late member of the Government of India the Secretariat and attached offices were closed to-day. It may be stated that an appointment should be made without delay as the Government of India is not duly constituted without a member who is either a barrister or Advocate or vakil of 10 years' standing.—A.P.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received an address from the Poona City Municipality on Saturday, October 27.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the Bhatgar Dam on Saturday, October 27.

PROBLEM BEFORE COUNTRY.

Economic And Social Uplift of Masses

PT. JAWAHARLAL ON BENEFITS OF SOCIA

U. P. Political Conference Opens

JHANSI, Oct. 27.

It was past seven this evening when the United Provinces Political Conference opened proceedings. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was accorded an enthusiastic ovation as he proceeded to the rostrum to deliver extempore in Hindustani his presidential address. He declared that the cry of independence was no new cry in India. From the day their country fell under alien rule there had always been people who had dreamt of independence and worked for it. He believed that no Nation under foreign rule could ever be at peace with its conqueror. India could not be at peace with England till she attained freedom. That freedom could not come by their becoming partners, even if that was possible, in that Imperialist concern which was called the British Empire. Imperialism and freedom were as the poles apart. The day England shed Imperialism, Indians would gladly co-operate with her. But there were no signs of England taking such a step. She was to-day the Arch-priest of Imperialism, and perhaps the worst ocenders were those of the British Labour Party who had a remarkable capacity for combining tall-talk about freedom and self-determination with full-blooded Imperialism. What manner of independence was it which resulted in starvation for the many and the exploitation of the millions?

PROBLEM BEFORE COUNTRY.

The problem before the country was, therefore, twofold. Firstly, it was to chalk out an economic and social programme. The leadership and effective control of their work must ultimately pass to those who were most exploited to-day, i. e., the masses They would stumble, fall, and make many mistakes, but they would have the driving force of economic necessity behind them and that was bound to cary them to victory. Bereft of that driving force, their politics was bound to become, as indeed it had become, a jumble of resolutions, processions and shouting, with no action behind them. Swaraj, asserted the Pandit, would not be attained by scoring lawyers' points, or by forensic eloquence.

SOCIALISM AS PANACEA OF ALL EVILS.

The speaker reaffirmed that Socialism must be their aim. He therefore recommended the appointment of a Committee to draw up a programme. Their social programme must lay down clearly that they could not tolerate the many disabilities which the various classes now termed the depressed classes suffered Provision must be made for freeing their women both legally and otherwise. They must have the same status as men. Such relics of barbarism as the purdah must, of course, go entirely. Their economic programme must aim at the removal of all economic inequalities and at the equitable distribution of wealth. To give to the poor and the dispossessed, they must take from the rich and those who possessed. They had to equalise distribution and see that the incidence of taxation was such as to prevent both great wealth and great poverty. The burden of taxation must be increased on the rich, and decreased, and even removed entirely, from the poor. The abolition of landlordism would occupy a prominent place in their programme. Instead of landlordism they should have small holdings ordinarily of a size enough for a family to cultivate, but in order to prevent accumulations, they must prohibit all alienation of land and all transfers of land for the settlement of debt. Pandit Jawaharlal suggestid the grant of some compensation to the owners of big estates, but that compensation should not certainly be so given as to make the receiver a wealthy man again He also recommended that very poor holders of land who could barely make a living out of it should be entirely exempted from taxation.

INDEBTEDNESS OF PEASANTRY.

Another problem they had to face was the indebtedness of the peasantry. Peasants' debts must be annulled, subject to partial compensation in cases of hardship. Taxation should be direct and steeply graduated, so as to fall, in the main, on the larger incomes. As far as possible, all indirect taxation should be abolished. Incidentally, he also suggested an inheritance tax, or death duties.

Alluding to the Labour movement, the President observed that the recent history of strikes and lockouts showed that none could ignore industrial labour. The Government realised far more than many Indian leaders the potential strength of the workers, and so, with frantic haste, they had sought to muzzle and tie up trade unions.

COMMUNALISM

Pandit Jawaharlal was of the opinion that communalism would not end by pious resolutions and endless talk of unity. Examined, it would be found that in essence communalism was the desire of intellectuals for the loaves and fishes of office. If, therefore, the attention of the masses was directed to the economic facts that mattered, they would automatically turn away from communalism and the pseudo-religious mentality. There was nothing in common between communalism and independence, and they could not build up the noble edifice of a free India on the shifting and sandy foundations of communalism.

MASS ORGANISATION AND MASS ACTION.

Concluding, Pandit Jawaharlal stated that they now had to devise sanctions. Those sanctions could come only from mass organisation and mass action. They might not adopt all the items of the non-co-operation programme of 1921, but they must adopt the spirit, leading eventually to non-payment of taxes or other forms of mass civil disobedience. They should have nothing to do with the Simon Commission, of course and there was no good evolving schemes of co-operation with England.—A. P.

NO HOARDING OF WEALTH

JHANSI, Oct. 28

An important resolution which is understood to have been hotly debated in and ultimately passed by the Subjects Committee of the United Provinces Political Conference by a small majority of two votes, recommends that the time has arrived when human society should be so organised as not to enable any person to accumulate wealth beyond a fixed limit, each person receiving for his intellectual and physical labours enough to live an efficient life. The resolution does not accept the recommendations of the All-Parties' Conference guaranteeing protection to private rights of property.—A. P.

PUNJAB LEGISLATURE

GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS ON NOV. 26

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The list of official business at the next session of the Punjab Council is available. The Governor will address the Council on the 26th Nov. On the 28th demands for supplementary grants will be moved and official legislative business will be transacted on the 4th and if necessary 5th.—A. P.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

"AT HOME" AT SANTA-CRUZ.

On Sunday evening Mr. D. Gridharlal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C.I. Railway, gave an garden party to the members of the Age of Consent Committee at his residence Amar Bhuwan". Several prominent residents o fSanta Cruz and Bombay attended the function.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS MUST ASSERT THEIR OWN

Future Programme For Socialist State In India.

MR. JHABWALLA PAINTS PITIABLE PICTURE OF PLIGHT OF MASSES

JHANSI, Oct. 27.

Presiding over the Bundelkhand and the United Provinces Workers and Peasants' Conference Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla of Bombay denounced the existing order of government in most unequivocal terms, attributing all the miseries of 98 per cent of the Indian population to the capitalistic tendencies of the present Government.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Jhabvalla said.

The task before us is very great in view of the fact that the workers and peasants all over the country are passing through a critical stage of transition in national politics. The workers and peasants of the country are the real producers of the wealth of the land: therefore, their political well-being is a matter of great concern and it is because of this that I consider the present situation all over the country to be a thought-awakening one.

STARVING MASSES.

Out of the 30 crores that India keeps on her bosom 28 crores actually live by tilling the fields and by following other industrial pursuits; but this vast mass of humanity is avowedly in a staggering plight owing to starvation; and though for two hundred years nearly, British Government has established itself for the so-called benefit of our countrymen, yet these 28 crores eat but once in a day or eat so insufficiently as to reduce their vitality. As for longevity of Indian life while 80 children out of every one thousand under one year die in London, 71 in New York; in India on an average the percentage is between 572 and 666. The same proportion may be lifted even above the age of one. The average longevity of an Indian as accepted from Government census is ranging somewhere between 25 and 27 while that in Great Britain it ranges between 52 and 55. This low proportion is an index to the effect of great poverty existing among the masses.

TWO ANNAS AND A HALF A DAY.

It is highly surprising that the tiller in the field has no corn in his granary, the weaver in the textile factory has no piece of clothing on his body and in actuality the real producer of this wealth is at a discount under the present Imperialist system of Government. It clearly shows that under the garb of justice the present administration is based on injustice and therefore it is up to the masses of the country to take rigorous measures as soon as possible to end the present iron and steel system and institute in its place a well-ordered and well devised one wherein the 28 crores of starving people might get at least their due share of food and of clothing. When I turn my eyes to the distant quarters which I have visited during my perigrinations in India I find that a poor digger with a family of 4 has to sustain himself on Rs. 5 a month, by filling heavy baskets of stones, the poor woman in another quarter earns only 5 as. a day by collecting and lifting stones on the railway lines; in a third instance children under 12 years are carried away by contractors of human labour—a class of organised slave drivers to labour for the belly by working 14 hours a day on a daily income of the "magnificent" sum of two and a half annas. It is for the redemption of these masses that we meet here to deliberate and comrades, we shall not fail to evolve our conclusions by determining upon the fact that unless the present system of Government is soon terminated, these millions must starve and many must die.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN WORKERS.

The cultivator community is under the tyranny of the land-lords, the State rulers and various other social institutions all of whom have ground down the illiterate helpless mass to the last vestige of poverty due to a manipulated system of taxation. Again this population has been deprived of the village craft on one hand and introduction of foreign manufactured goods on the other. That the peasantry can bend the present Imperialistic Government to its knees by sturdy self-sacrifice even to death could be evidenced from the heroic display of their sturdy spirit at Bardoli very recent'y. Workers in Railways, Docks Textile, Mining and such other industries have to starve from insecurity of employment, victimisation, etc., and they have through frequent ebullient eruptions given expression to their struggle, but here due to want of sustaining power and lack of funds to conduct their strike movements they have failed to keep up to their own against the heavy odds imposed upon them by the employers.

In that behalf I shall quote to you the instance of the great mill strike in Bombay wherein 1,50,000 operatives have been involved. Though the operatives lost no less than 6 crores of rupees and the owners another six crores of their own, yet the workers could not assert their demands owing to Imperialistic system under which both were battling against each other. The Mill-owner put before the employees the report of the Tariff Board while the employees put before the owner his starving belly.

FIGHT FOR WORKERS' SWARAJ.

We the workers and peasants, have to face a two-fold battle, namely, against British Imperialism and another against Indian Capitalism. The bourgeois element that looms so largely in the political arena of our country and takes to itself the honorific position of Swarajist or settling a Swaraj of Capitalism amongst us is required to be fought against as much as British Imperialism, the Swaraj that is desired to be ushered in by these Capitalist Nationalists, is the one that will earn for them large funds of wealth at the cost of Labourers and add volumes of power at the loss of blood of the workers. The Swaraj of the worker, I hasten to say lies first in his economic freedom.

A WORLD BROTHERHOOD.

Workers and peasants are an international institution among themselves and they form the greatest common brotherhood of struggling and suffering humanity all over the world and, therefore, they are a determining factor in the political and economic issue of the world. Indian workers, over 28 crores are numerically a very potent factor in the decision of international politics.

The Capitalist States are now coming to an end and a relatively new position has been achieved so that with the help of the workers' revolution an important consequence is slowly but steadily being arrived at, that war is created by Capitalism, it favours Capitalism and, therefore, it should no longer be in the midst of humanity to avoid international chaos. The Labour and unemployment have increased since the war, international competition has increased and armaments are gradually being forced up, yet by concerted action the worker and the peasant community can take very restrictive measures to stop the threatening tide of war. The workers and peasants must aim at organisation of the Soviet Republics for a practical and scientific emancipation of the world and for Socialistic re-construction of society.

CAPITALISTS CLOSING UP RANKS.

The foreign Capitalists are investing more and more of the capital in India for the total enslavement of Labour and to them the Government and Capitalists are giving all their support, but if Labour came to its own and struggled in an organised manner both the Government and Capitalists could be foiled in their endeavours. The Agricultural Commission, the increase in the number of co-operative Banks, Sukkur-Barrage Scheme, the Small Holdings Bill, the Public Safety Bill, the Trades Disputes Bill are some of the instances I can quote to you, by which Capitalism is fortifying itself on the soil of India.

FOLLOW RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE.

If India desires to be a haven of peace and prosperity, the old shackles must be broken and the millennium, for which our ancient Rishis sang in the Sastras, must be ushered by following, what Russia in the course of the last few years has mavellously achieved, dethroning the Czardom which was a collective fountain from which all the springs of Imperialism flowed over the world. Indian workers are capable of giving freedom to the world. They are made of sterner stuff than any other class of workers in the world. The marvellous resistance offered by one lakh and fifty thousand of Bombay textile workers for six continuous months without any money with them and any saving in their usual times with only a crumb of Russian help to back them up, shows that at a time the workers can offer Satyagraha without anything in their belly for months together to re-construct society and to reorganise Government. But if these very workers were helped by a little food in their belly they would form an excellent basis for the establishment of an early independence in our country.

I give warning to Indian lords and masters and middle classes that revolutionary feelings are throbbing in the heart of the workers, they are to achieve the future salvation of this country and that, therefore, they must come to the rescue of the workers, join hands with them and leaving off their superior Brahmanic sentimentality, link their economic, political and social interests with those of the workers and peasants of India.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

If a party of well-organised individuals inspired with the ideas of self-sacrifice in the service of the workers and peasants were to organise themselves into a powerful central All-India organisation, we can, in a short time, organise the 28 crores of workers into 21 different organisations of industrial classes like what Russia did 12 years ago. Each organisation can then be filled up with lakhs of workers. First of all there must be a central All-India Party of Peasants and Workers. It must have its branches spread all over the different provinces with provincial committees functioning dependent upon the constitution of the Central Party. Our Central Party must enforce mass demands upon the Congress programme. We must also not hesitate to cultivate the political ideals of the workers and peasants, for their question is not merely economic and social but also political. Our policy must be unequivocally militant for that will expunge false and selfish leaders from our ranks.

As for peasants among them the work is of a most difficult character. If our party is going to be the Workers and Peasants' Party, we must have Peasants' Union as well and for that we must enlist the co-operation of the youths of the land.

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

The programme of demands for the peasants may be summed up as follows:—

1. Abolition of forced labour.
2. Freedom from exploitation of money-lenders.
3. Formation of village Panchayats
4. Freedom from the tyranny of land-lords.
5. Security of tenure.

"We are maligned as 'Communists', 'Extremsts,' 'Revolutionaries,' etc. I do not hesitate to cheerfully subscribe to all these attributes rolled into one. I, for one, will struggle till the blood in my body is reduced to water, for the highest principle of the Sastras boils in my veins that if I get a full loaf my neighbour must not sleep without it and that justice, equality, freedom, and peace which has been the vision of the great prophets of the past must prevail over this happy earth rendered unhappy by the present faulty organisations that have assumed for themselves all power."

TARIFF BOARD TO BEGIN INQUIRY IN BOMBAY.

THE CASE OF HEAVY CHEMICALS.

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 27.

A Communique states:—The office of the Tariff Board will be closed in Ootacamund on the 30th instant and will be opened in Bombay on November 2nd in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay, where it will be engaged in hearing evidence in connection with its enquiry into the question of granting protection to the manufacturers of heavy chemicals in India. The first witness to appear before the Board is the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Company whose examination will commence on November 5.—A.P.

INDIA'S "DEPRESSED CLASSES"

PRESS PROPAGANDA IN LONDON

A special cable to the "Forward" says:—

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Under the glaring and prominent headlines such as "Sufferings of India's Depressed Classes," "60,000,000 Treated as Pariahs," "Villagers' Ban", The "Daily Telegraph" in Wednesday's issue in the central news page published a long despatch from its Poona correspondent describing grievances of the depressed classes.

The correspondent says:—"This large body of downtrodden people are prevented from bettering their lot chiefly by religious custom so deeply rooted that the entire "caste" population shrink from all dealings with the untouchables. It is satisfactory that the Simon Commission so soon after its arrival has had our opportunity of learning the disgraceful situation in which 2,000,000 people in the Bombay Presidency are placed as well as over fifty millions in other parts of India".

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE

BOMBAY STARTS A BRANCH

TO BE AFFILIATED TO LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Bombay inaugurated the Independence for India League on Saturday evening in the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall, Congress House, Mr. B. G. Horniman being in the chair.

Mr. Y. J. Meheralli, the Secretary of the informal committee, explained in a vigorous speech the need for starting the Independence for India League. He emphasized the necessity of the League for furthering the cause of independence and to put into action the Madras resolution of the Congress.

The following resolution was then put from the Chair.—

"Resolved that the Lucknow resolution just read be accepted and the Independence of India League in Bombay be formed."

Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. Manekla! Vakil supported the resolution.

Mr. Abdus Sattar Vali further supporting the resolution, said that the League would be a standing challenge to the Simon Show now touring this country, and to British Imperialism. Freedom was not to be obtained for the asking but was to be won by courage and determination. It was imperative towards this end for the activities of the League to be directed towards educating the masses of India, like those of Egypt, China and Afghanistan, into a consciousness of their present bondage and to create in them the desire for independence.

Mr. Bradley who spoke next, said he was very pleased to observe that there were many Indians who were not prepared to cringe any longer before their foreign masters who had been exploiting them for the last 150 years. He condemned the Simon Commission and said that he felt convinced that those who supported it did not represnt the true spirit of India.

Turning to the workers and peasants in India, the speaker pointed out that they looked to their educated brothers to guide them along the path to freedom. He applied the same remarks to the subjects in the Indian States where they were struggling against the autocracies of their ruling princes.

In conclusion, Mr. Bradley suggested the affiliation of the Independence of India League with the League against Imperialism in Europe.

A committee consisting of the following persons was appointed to draft constitution with right to co-opt members:—

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. S. T. Desai, Mr. Manecklal Vakil, Mr. M. K. Patel, Mr. Mohammad Siddique, Mr. Y. J. Meheralli, Mr. Talpade, Mr. Purshotamdas Merchant, Mr. C. G. Shah, Mr. Shangarpure, Mr. T. M. Lowji, Mr. A. Sattar Vali, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr Joachim Alva, and Messrs. Bradley, Nimbkar, Joglekar, Dange and Mirajkar of the Workers and Peasants' Party.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

PRESIDENT DISALLOWS RESOLUTION

MYSORE, Oct. 27

In the Representative Assembly the adjournment motion of Mr. Banma to discuss the recent Government order withdrawing the privilege of electing a non-official President enjoyed by the Bangalore City Municipality was disallowed by the Dewan President on the ground that the subject was not an urgent matter of public importance.—A.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE TO NEHRU REPORT FROM POONA

POONA, Oct. 27.

The All-Parties' Conference of Poona District was held here to-day in the Tilak Memorial Hall under the presidency of Mr. Krishnajipant Dixit of Khed Taluka. The President in his address explained the various questions dealt with in the Nehru Report and the Lucknow resolutions and asked all to support them. A resolution accepting the Nehru Report thanking Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Committee and exhorting all the organisers of political parties in the province to support the Report was proposed by Prof. Paranjpe. It was seconded by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society and supported by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and several other speakers. Mr. Kelkar announced a donation of Rs. 500 for carrying on propaganda by way of distributing literature free in support of the Nehru Report.—A.P.

HOW GOVERNMENT STIFLES INDIAN ENTERPRISE

Indian Railways And Match Industry

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJI'S SPEECH

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber speaking at the Third Quarterly meeting of the Chamber on Saturday said

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It is not usual for the Vice-President to address remarks at a quarterly meeting. I should, however, like to take up a few minutes in dealing with two or three questions of topical interest. There is firstly the question of the Match Industry. I know that at the previous quarterly meeting, the President of the Chamber has discussed this question in his speech. I should like, however, to say a few words in connection with the same as I fear in a few months' time this topic will become an old one, and nobody will be paying the slightest attention to it. Though the Match Industry is one of the growing industries of the country, and maintaining a labour force of 9,000 within factories and about 16,000 outside the factories, and engaging a capital of Rs. 1,82,56,224, the Tariff Board unfortunately rest content with merely recommending the conversion of the revenue duty into a protective one.

THANKS FOR SMALL MERCY.

We have to be thankful even for this small mercy as it will at least give the security of a Protective duty to the indigenous industry. As several witnesses, however, connected with the Match Industry stated before the Tariff Board, and as our Chamber urged, the duty by itself will not be sufficient to safeguard the inetrests of the industry. The Tariff Board have admitted that the quality and the manufacturing costs of Indian matches are satisfactory and it is only the prejudice existing in favour of foreign goods which acted as a handicap. Much was spoken and written with regard to the Swedish Syndicate and it was expected that the Tariff Board would have something to say regarding it, for no report giving Protection to the Match Industry would be considered complete unless there were suggestions made regarding the method and manner in which activities of this Trust were to be regulated, if not terminated. This Trust is out for monopoly and has already captured the complete monopoly of 25 countries (vide page 88, para 148, Tariff Board's Report). It is underselling the indigenous factories here, though it took care not to adopt these price-cutting tactics when the Tariff Board was making enquiries in the question. Now that the Report has been out, and their position has remained unaffected, they have again taken to their old methods of price-cutting as will be seen from the following figures of prices:—

Before the Enquiry:—
Amarnath Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-5-6.
Indian Factories:—
A Class Rs. 1-4.
B Class Rs. 1-2-6.
After the Enquiry:—
Amarnath Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-5 in some of the principal cities, while at Rs. 1-2-3 to Rs. 1-2-6 in up-country, Berar, etc., wherever Indian factory goods are sold.
Indian Factories:—
A Class Rs. 1-2.
B Class Re. 0-15-6 to Re. 1.

RUINING INDIAN FACTORIES.

Out of this, according to the Western India Match Company, commission, etc., comes to early Re. 0-3-0; therefore they sell at a price which is below their cost to ruin Indian factories. The Tariff Board has put down fair selling price as at Rs. 1-4-094, which clearly shows how they have been moving and consequently the Indian factories are suffering. They have sold foreign stuff at uneconomical rates and have turned out from their factories here inferior goods; what was their object they alone know, but it has had an effect of giving bad name to Indian manfactured product. They have adopted doubtful methods of negotiation and advertisement. The Trust was not in favour of Protection, saying that the industry could not flourish in this country, and yet they have erected their own factories here, from which it may be inferred that their object is to get a monopoly of the Match Industry for themselves by competing with Indian from within India and then import matches from outside.

SELLING AT UNECONOMICAL RATES.

The Tariff Board has suggested that the Trust should be Indianised, and also that Government should watch their activities. As I have just now remarked, the Trust have begun selling at low competitive rates and giving special rebate and commission. The rate at which they sell it now is less than their cost price, which means that they are selling at uneconomical rates. I should like to strongly urge that the process of Indianisation must begin at once, and that otherwise the Trust should not be allowed to carry on its activities in the direction of injuring the Match Industry of the country. I would specially draw the attention to the activities of the Swedish Trust Syndicate, who use all methods to compete us and who have very recently since 1924 created vested interests for their objective in India and who in future will make all sorts of claims like the other vested interests. Another important fact is that various Railways, specially the G. I. P. Railway, give concession in rate to this Foreign Syndicate for carriage of their matches both safety and sulphur qualities, whether manufactured in India at Amarnath, etc., or outside, from Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Concessions are also given by these railways to them for the carriage of wood for the manufacture of matches and I, therefore, ask in fairness to the indigenous industry that such concessions and any future concessions given to them be made public from time to time and further similar concessions be given to one and all Indian manufacturers. I trust this is only fair if Government will not agree to give special concession to Indian industry.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

The other subject to which I should like to refer is the old old question of the Bombay Back Bay Development. I would not have been obliged to speak on this question had our representative on the Advisory Committee of the Development Department, Mr. Manu Subedar, were present here, but as he is at present out of India, I should like to make a few remarks in connection with the Back Bay affair. Being a member on the Advisory Committee from the Bombay Municipality, I know some facts in connection with this important question, which I shall place before you. You all know that though our Chamber and the Committee were against the reclamation of plot No. 2, Government took up that work. What is now practically definitely certain is that the cost of this reclamation of plot No. 2 will be more than the estimate. What I feel most acutely is that despite the adverse criticism in the public and so much exposure at the time of the Mears' Committee and otherwise of the methods followed by the Development Department, its working has not much improved, and it is the least responsible of all departments to public opinion. One never knows what is exactly wrong with regard to this department. Thus plot No. 8 was expected to be ready for being handed over to the Military at first by December, 1927. The date was then postponed to May, 1928, and now it is said that it will not be ready before May, 1929, that the plot will be so delivered. I am afraid it may even go to December, if at all.

INCREASING COST OF SCHEME.

The percentage of shrinkage is going up, thus increasing the cost of the scheme considerably. The authorities said originally that they required a foot and a half dry moorum, but now they require 2-1/2 to 3 feet, and it will probably be 4 feet before long. The shrinkage will be 30 to 40 per cent. or even 50 per cent., and the quantity of moorum required will be four times more than that for which the contract was entered into.

As for plot No. 1, there is little less shrinkage, but the exact figure is not available, officers themselves being as ignorant as anybody else. Under the circumstances, in my opinion, the estimated cost of the whole scheme must be revised. The Advisory Committee is consulted only when it suits Government to do so, and Government carry only such of their proposals as meet with their own approval. The work being carried on at present in plot No. 2 is against the decision of that Committee. The policy of the Development Department remains the same, viz., one of secrecy and unresponsiveness though the Hon. members in charge may be changed. It is a surprise that successive members in charge of this particular department have failed to weed out the defects from this department and to make it responsible and responsive to public opinion.

"TOILERS IN DOMAIN OF BEAUTY"

Society to Help Artists

RASA MANDAL EXHIBITION OPENED.

The Rasa-Mandal celebrated the first "Utsav" and held the first Exhibition of Indian Painting and Sculpture at China Bag, Girgaum Back Road on Saturday.

Mr. C. A. Muchhala, Secretary, in requesting Sir P. C. Sethna to address the gathering said:—

"Sir Phiroze, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The "Rasa-Mandal" celebrates this evening its first "Utsav" opportunely, I should say, suspiciously. The "Mandal" has been indeed extremely fortunate in securing for the occasion the presence of Sir Phiroze Sethna as its guest of the evening. Sir Phiroze Sethna was, permit me to remind you, among the pioneer champions of the indisputable claims of Indian artists. It is not many years since Sir Phiroze placed before the Central Legislature his spirited and irrefutable case for the Indian artists. He was one of those who guided the deliberations of the Prize of Delhi Committee that has been largely responsible for providing the Indian artists the commissions for the decorations at New Delhi. Both the sustained efforts for pressing the claims of Indian artists and the results, however small or imperfect, are in fact an event of importance truly historic in the advancement of Indian Art. For the first time a nation-wide appeal was made in India on behalf of the Indian artists. All along the discussions which followed this appeal Sir Phiroze kept the attention of most of us who know first-hand the practical difficulties of the Indian artists and who have been watching the artistic activities in India focussed towards the facilities of instruction and study and of continued employment which the Indian artists more than anything else still lacked. The "Rasa-Mandal" thus felt emboldened to welcome Sir Phiroze as its first guest. For, as you will have observed, the aim of the "Rasa-Mandal" is to provide, as soon as the necessary fun is permit, facilities for the artists such as an art library, reading-room, information-bureau and periodic exhibitions.

But another aim of equal importance is to bring into closer contact all artists; particularly those unestablished and of the younger generation, painters, musicians, players, architects, art-craftsmen, sculptors, scholars with persons eminent in the social, political, industrial and intellectual world, for a better and continued development and understanding of Indian art ad culture.

Here again, Sir Phiroze, your presence this evening has been a great encouragement to us and we earnestly hope that your words of sympathy and appreciation would enable the "Mandal" to secure the co-operation of eminent citizens of this the first city of India.

AIMS OF THE MANDAL.

It is our present intention to endeavour to arrange at least three periodic exhibitions every year. The exhibitions will be, as will be seen to-day, deliberately on a modest scale and meant to help practically and particularly the younger generation of Indian artists. As our activities develop we will endeavour to arrange for activities of artistic interest other than the periodical exhibitions. We intend to include musical concerts, dancing and dramatic performances in our programme of work. We are this evening only indicating our intentions. But we look forward to the day when, with your continued and active co-operation, Sir Phiroze, Ladies and Gentlemen, we would be enabled to give the shape and substance of living reality to what at this moment seems only the dreams of the toilers in the glorious domain of Beauty.

Finally allow me to request you all to see and use the membership forms placed in your hands. Let me not conclude without words of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have this evening honoured us with their presence, the artists and our colleagues and friends of the "Mandal" who helped us and the authorities of the Fellowship School who very kindly allowed the use of their premises."

Sir P. C. Sethna then addressed the gathering.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozе Sethna in addressing the gathering, said:—

"Some days ago I was approached with a request that I might address this gathering this afternoon. I explained that I did not claim even a nodding acquaintance with either music, painting, sculpture or for the matter of that any other art, and it would be presumptuous on my part to do so. However the gentlemen who interviewed me would not take my refusal and that is why I make bold to offer you a few remarks at this "Utsava" as you call it. It was explained to me that your Society which you call the "Rasa-Mandal" has been formed for the purpose not only of bringing all artists into closer contact with one another but also bringing them in contact with persons who might have attained success in the social, political, industrial and intellectual world. You believe that by so doing there will be a better and continued development and initiative of Indian art and culture. In that view I am entirely at one with you.

The promoters of the Rasa Mandal evidently do not use the word "artists" in the restricted sense in which it used to be applied viz., to designate painters and sculptors, nor in the even more restricted sense in which this word "artist" is so often used now-a-days to denote film stars, and musical comedy actors in particular. In the expression "all artists" you seem to include besides the old-accepted meaning of the term, also members of the literary, scholarly, historic and craftsmen's callings. Even the politician is I understand to be admitted—on sufferance no doubt, within the pale of this aesthetic society, and so it ought to be and I have no doubt it will be a society really representative of most of the elements which form the cultured side of life in India to-day.

OBJECT OF LEARNING.

Now, in regard to learning of any kind it may be said that it is acquired either for learning's own sake or that it is acquired for the sake of material gain. So far as the different arts such as music, painting, sculpture are concerned, material gain is by no means near in sight for those who start their careers in life as such artists. Such gain may follow after years of toil and hard struggle and yet if our young men take to the study of painting, sculpture or the like, they do so in most cases because of a natural bent for a particular art and for the legitimate desire they evince to excel in it. The prospects for such artists are not very rosy but that is due to the state in which our country is at present and as it has been for some centuries. In days gone by India was far in advance of other countries in arts, science, philosophy and various other directions. We are not that today because in the first place we have for ages been resting on our past laurels without attempting to progress as we ought to and which is of course a serious defect with us and secondly because we cannot be expected to advance as rapidly as do other countries whose governments are their own and which governments do all in their power to advance learning in all its branches including all arts such as music, painting, sculpture, architecture, etc.. Again, the comparative poverty of the country also retards the progress of the different arts amongst us. If the people have not enough for their wants and the standard of living is consequently low, their sense and appreciation of the beautiful is naturally dulled and deadened and our artists cannot and do not receive the encouragement they ought to. This is a state of affairs that requires to be altered and improved.

Art must be an essential element in education and in the daily life of the people. Where art has vital connection with national life and aspirations it seldom fails to receive recognition and become a living force in the development of the nation so that it may attain the best of which it is capable and become popular. Few can be real artists. True artists are born, not made. Nevertheless, all can enjoy art more or less and make themselves amenable to its humanizing, soothing and elevating influences. And art must form a necessary element in the life, not only of the classes, but also of the masses. It must penetrate the small town and even the villages.

ART IN JAPAN.

It is very interesting to note how in Japan art has become the common priceless possession of all classes of the rich and the poor, no less of the dwellers in cities and towns as also of those who dwell and toil in villages. Japan is a land not only of patriots but also of artists and as much of patrons of art. A Japanese house howsoever modest it may be is a sanctuary of art, every Japanese loves and appreciates art. This is due to the fact that the Japanese Government, the Japanese aristocratic classes and the Japanese Samurai classes give an important place to art in the national system of education and in their social life. In these days, every just and progressive country considers it its duty to brighten and enable the lives of the masses by giving them opportunities and facilities for the enjoyment of the beautiful and the artistic. India is yet a sombre land and little is done in this way to relieve the hard, dull, drab life of the masses particularly in rural areas. Some years ago when I was on a flying visit to Japan and staying with a European friend I was taking a stroll with him in his garden one morning. In one corner his gardener was arranging a few pots of flowers. He arranged and re-aranged them marched backwards and forwards to see the pots from different angles until I got tired watching him for more than twenty minutes. My host observed that the gardener would not be content until he had arranged them in a manner as would satisfy him that their appearance was perfectly artistic even if it took him an hour to do so. And what about the inordinate length of time he has spent on it, I asked? My host observed that amongst the Japanese there is a proverb which says that "Time is for slaves" and a Japanese does not mind how much time he spends so long as his work results in something beautiful and artistic.

Our richer folk must first of all cultivate in themselves a taste for the beautiful and next encourage our artists as best they can. Our artists being brought in contact with Western schools must beware of a blind imitation of Occidental civilisation. If India wants to take her proper place in the civilized world she must try to live her own life and be true to her own culture and tradition. The ideal of beauty cannot perish in a healthy society. We must therefore give liberty to art and leave her to herself. It is no use prescribing to art the roads it must follow.

AN ADVICE TO ARTISTS.

What I would make bold to advise to our artist friends is to point out that a great deal of the joy of life consists in doing perfectly or at least to the best of one's ability everything which he attempts to do. There is immense satisfaction in surveying such work well done. The smallest thing well done becomes artistic. To attain such results one has to be really enthusiastic about one's work and the best definition of enthusiasm is "outside evidence of inside belief." To you my artist friends the well-known instance of a French sculptor's enthusiasm will greatly appeal and particularly so if you happen to hear the story for the first time. In the Galerie des Beaux Arts in Paris is a beautiful statue conceived By a sculptor who was so poor that he lived and worked in a small garret. When his clay model was nearly done a heavy frost fell upon the city. He knew that if the water in the interstices of the clay should be freeze, the beautiful lines would be distorted, so he wrapped his bed clothes around the clay image. In the morning he was found dead, but his idea was saved, and other hands gave it enduring form in marble. Can you conceive of a better, anobler instanc eof one's enthusiasm for his work?

Of late we hear a good deal about the reported decadence of art in Europe, and of the revival of interest and enterprise of art in India. The first point, I am not desirous of touching, for if people are very sensitive about art controversy in India to-day I am very sure that they are more so in Europe, and far be it from me to assume the thankless role of a critic of art in either the Western or the Eastern Hemispheres. However I do know from personal experience that art is making itself felt, visibly once again in this country as it ought to, for centuries back India was art's most splendid and perhaps art's first citadel. I am glad it occurred to me to bring up a resolution in the Council of State some years ago on the subject of entrusting the work of the mural paintings in the buildings at New Delhi preferably to Bombay School of Art. You have been pleased to make very kindly reference to my efforts in this direction and I thank you very much for the same. If I was the first to advocate a practical recognition by the authorities of the really considerable efforts that Bombay had made in recent years to revive art on lines of genuine achievement, and that this recognition should take the form of opportunity to be given to the Bombay aritsts and the trained students of our School of Art for painting the decorations of New Delhi when these were to be done, I know I met with a good deal of opposition and my resolution was defeated at that time. But now that we know that several of our gifted Bombay artists and the brilliant students of the School of Art have been commissioned to paint the mural decorations of the Secretariat Buildings, I feel that my request for patronge—for State patronage—has been fully justified and I hope that many more Indian artists will soon be commissioned. and the walls of the new buildings at New Delhi be beautified by the granting of a great many more facilities of a similar kind.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

The Bombay School of Art is much in evidence in these days and this perhaps is in a large measure due to its present Principal. In Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon not only has the school a very capable Principal but one who is in entire sympathy with his students, who believes that Indian students possess initiative and he does all in his power to draw out such initiative with the result that his students have of late been able to accomplish excellent results. I have told you that my resolution in the Council of State was defeated. I have not hold you that Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker the two great architects responsible for the designs of the principal buildings at New Delhi were not much in favour of mural decorations in their buildings by Indian painters. Perhaps by now they have changed their views after seeing the exhibits submitted by Indian artists. What we now look forward to is that some of these artists might be specially sent to England preferably under the guidance of Captain Solomon to do the mural decorations on the walls of India House which is now in course of construction in London. This will show to the English people what Indian artists in this particular line are able to achieve.

It is a fact, and not a mere theory, that art cannot flourish except by the patronage of the State and of the individual citizens of the State. The importance of State patronage for art was exemplified in Italy under the Popes and Princes of the fifteenth century, in India in more recent times by the wonderful art patronage of the Moghul Emperors, the fruits of which went far to re-establish India for all time as at least as great a centre of pilgrimage for educated people from all over the world as Greece or Italy are to-day. But the Greeks, the Italians and the Moghuls did not restrict art patronage to the State by any means. The State may, and I think should set the example however, and I hope to see a great deal more done for art by the Government of India which has now made this begining. In the particular I trust that the admirable scheme which the Prix de Delhi Committee has kept before the public for several years past will fructify at no distance period.

I think the time has arrived when art in India must look to private patrons for support and here I would issue a word of warning to those artists who may be supposed to think that it is one of the duties of citizenship to keep artists alive by commissions. I do not think that any artist has a "prima facie" case against public indifference. No one asks an artist to paint, no one is bound to buy the work he produces. The genuine artist paints, because he must paint and it is certainly hard that the world should very frequently fail to understand his necessity and ignore his efforts, in his life time at least.

PATRONAGE OF ART.

The artist having done his work has simply fulfilled his natural functions, and the question of whether his achievement be appreciated in terms of material cash is another matter altogether—of course a very important matter to him. But I should place the demand for patronage of Art in India upon a different basis. Patronage of art is not a duty which India owes to the artists so much as a duty which India owes to herself. Every citizen who can do so owes it to himself to acquire beauty where he can and by doing so he is immeasurably the gainer. But even from the more practical viewpoint it would pay India. It would pay India to patronise once more the unrivalled and absolutely unique artistic genius which is so lavishly spread throughout this great land in spite of what interested critics might say to the conrary. India has nothing better to show the world—nothing that the world will patronise more readily than her magnificent output of art and crafts of which the Indian people are capable. Art is India's capital. Let India put it out to interest and to compound interest.—And now Members of the Ras Mandal, on behalf of your guests to-night let me thank you cordially for the opportunity you have given us of meeting you, of exchanging views with you, of seeing your exhibits, of listening to your programme of music and of being entertained by you so hospitably. We wish the Rasa Mandal every success, we trust each successive social gathering that you will hold will help you to further and further the object of your society. We wish you every success.

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G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

"OVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

VICEROY'S FELICITATION.

Mr. Prem Sagar, Director-in-Charge of the Great Eastern Corporation, Ld., of Delhi, has received the following letter, from His Excellency the Viceroy:—

D.O. No. 4907

VICEREGAL LODGE,
SIMLA.

The 29th September 1928.

Dear Mr. Prem Sagar,

His Excellency was very interested in the film "The Loves of a Moghal Prince" which he saw last night. He thought the photography was quite excellent, and congratulates you most warmly on it.

Yours sincerely,

Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Seth Prem Sagar, Esq.,
"Kuldip Ashram",
Simla.

COLOMBO LIGHTNING TRAGEDY.

FULLER DETAILS.

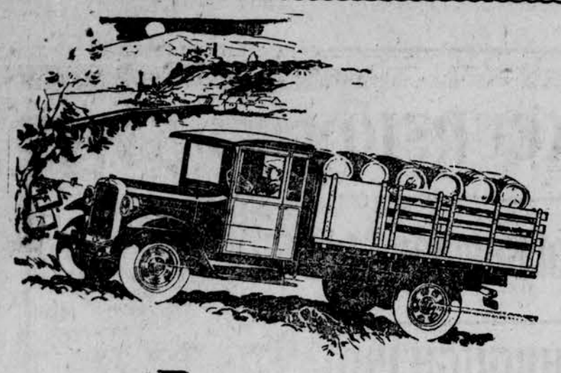
COLOMBO, Oct. 27.

In connection with the lightning fatalities mentioned earlier an official report says that two N.C.O.'s and 12 men went out this morning to erect trigonometrical points on artillery range. Having completed the work they were returning pulling a metal two wheeled cart in which were tools, etc. It was raining heavily and about half way up Gun Hill a flash of lightning struck the cart killing outright G. N. R. Hall, Cochram and Snelgrove. All other members of the party were knocked down.

None of the men are considered to be in a serious condition.—A.P.

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The proposal made by Mr. Fernandez, member of the Corporation representing Anglo-Indians, to start a co-operative building society for Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans was discussed by the Council of the Association and it was decided to convene a public meeting to explain to the community the advantages.—A.P.



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"DOING DEVIL'S WORK"!

PREMIER BALDWIN ENRAGED

AMERICAN SUSPICION OF BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The tenth anniversary of the League of Nations Union, which has now 2710 branches and 7233664 members, was celebrated at a meeting at the Albert Hall over which Viscount Grey of Fallodon presided.

Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister, the principal speaker, reviewed the numerous achievements of the League and said that the statesmen who made insinuations against the "bona fides" of a foreign country engaged on pacificatory work for the sake of obtaining cheer and newspapers which printed such paragraphs in order to make news were doing devil's work. He profoundly regretted the American's deep suspicion of Britain and latter's actions. He concluded by saying "We have no intention of building in competition with the United States. We have built slow long before the Kellogg Pact."—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND CINEMATOGRAPHY

INDIAN SANITARY WORK FILMED

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Geneva.—Cinematography was used by the League for the first time when the Health Committee witnessed a series of films amongst which those illustrating sanitary supervision in India was given prominence and Colonel Graham furnished explanations. The Committee subsequently expressed gratitude to the Indian delegates for their strong support to the hygiene activities of the League.—Reuter.

POSITION OF FEUDATORY CHIEFS

PRINCES CHAMBER CONSIDER QUESTION

LONDON, Oct. 26.

It is learned that the Chamber of Princes and its Standing Committee very carefully considered the position of the Indian Feudatory Chiefs 'visavis' Princes. Although the Butler Committee had held that the position of the feudatories fell outside its terms of reference, no objection was raised to the presence at the meetings of the Committee of the representative of the only Feudatory Chief of Ichalkaranji who thought it worth while to send an emissary to London. It is pointed out as a significant fact that other feudatories in the same position have not sent representatives to England which is explained by the unqualified declaration of sympathy and support made by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in April last.—Reuter.

PRAGUE FAIR SUCCESSFUL

A striking evidence of the favourable development of Czechoslovak industries has been furnished by the outstanding success of the Prague Sample Fair which has just closed the gates of its autumn session. Not only did the number of exhibitors rise by 20 per cent. compared with the Autumn Fair last year, thus reaching 2823. The business results obtained by the exhibiting industries were very satisfactory in all sections except perhaps certain department of the textile trade, which reports a certain falling off in cotton and linent. Owing to the tremendous building activity now prevailing in this country, building industries report very good results. This is also the case of the iron and steel trades, where the number of unfilled orders has considerably increased both for home and export while glass, porcelain, toys, musical instruments and novelties booked a fair amount of orders for exports overseas. The international character of the Fair is emphasized by the fact that buyers from 43 different countries, 27 European, 16 overseas, were present, the total number of visitors being 560,000.

The new Fair Building, which is one of the biggest commercial structures in Central Europe, has been inaugred together with the Fair. In the opening speeches Mr. Novak, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Baxa, Mayor of Prague and Mr. Bohac, President of the Fair emphasized the importance of this event, hailing it as the beginning of a new epoch in the foreign trade relations of Czechoslovakia. The building will have the character of a permanent international trade exhibition, open to buyers during the whole year.

GOVERNOR AT POONA

CITY MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS FAREWELL ADDRESS

POONA, Oct. 27.

The Governor of Bombay was presented in Shanwarwarda this morning with an address of farewell by the Poona City Municipality. There was a large gathering present. Presenting the address in a silver casket, Mr. Manurkar, the President of the Municipality, said that, believing as they did that local self-government was the basis of national political life, they were convinced that no scheme devised on national lines could be complete without recognising the importance of local bodies, the primary units of popular government, and providing for their development. It was, therefore, a matter of sincere gratification to them to find that local self-government had steadily advanced throughout His Excellency's term of office. Mr. Manurkar also emphasised that it was the Municipality's ambition to have the right of electing all their councillors.—A. P.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE OF KARNATAKA

BIJAPUR TO BE VENUE?

DHARWAR, Oct. 25.

Prominent leaders of different parties in Bijapur, Belgaum and other places have agreed to convene an All-Parties' Conference of Karnataka to consider the Nehru Report and the decisions of the Lucknow Conference. The venue of the conference will most probably be Bijapur and the time the last week of November. Leaders in other districts have aso been approached.—A. P.

S. AUSTRALIA V M. C. C.

VISITORS KNOCK UP 528.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Adelaide.—In a match between South Australia and M. C. C. the latter's first innings closed for 528. Hammond scored 145 and Chapman 145. Grimmett took six wickets for 109. At the close of play South Australia had made 155 for one, Richardson being 84 not out.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNICATION WITH WALTAIR ESTABLISHED

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bezwada, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, has now means of communication with Waltair and reports that yesterday afternoon two parties of passengers were evacuated by motor trolley to Abakapally and taken to Waltair by bus. At the time of his report only eleven passengers remained at Tuni and most of these wished to return to the south. Work trains for repairs breaches have started work between Waltair and Tuni.—A. P.

IN INTERESTS OF ART TRAINING IN INDIA

AN APPEAL FOR BOMBAY INSTITUTION.

The following appeal over the signatures of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, Mr. A. X. Trinadade (Artist), Prof. V. G. Rao B.A. Bar-at-Law, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. N. D. Savarkar, Prof. R. G. Harshe, Mr. V. R. Navalkar, Pro. B. G. Kothare. (B.R.A.F.A.) has been issued on behalf of the academical and scientific college of Fine Arts, Bombay.

For many years attempts have been made in India to encourage Art by holding Exhibitions and awarding medals and prizes to successful artists but almost always they proved failure, because India is still behind the progress of the world in Art. Prof. B. G. Kothare, B.R.A.F.A., milan, Italy has been struggling very hard for more than ten years to remove this drawback by conducting the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts in Bombay founded by him in 1918. Looking to the work turned out by the Institution it has now been affiliated to the Tilak University of Poona and qualifying examinations are being held annually.

The Institute has struggled on for the last 10 years through all sorts of difficulties and is now under the management of a board of Advisers presided by Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji J. P. and the Board has now issued this appeal to all patriotes and art loving men to help them in this humble and unique work of the institution for the revival of the past glory of India in Art by contributing their mite. The Board will be highly obliged to the contributors for the contribution sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Prof. B. G. Kothare or to Mr. B. R. Navalkar at the Academical and Scientific College of the Fine Arts, Chandra Mahal, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

Rangoon, October 27.—Captain T. W. Rees, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, has been placed on duty in connection with the visit to Burma of His Excellency the Viceroy, in addition to his own duties.—A. P.

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LIBELLING INDIAN FOREST SERVICE OFFICERS

Continued from page 6.

vacancies have generally been filled up by men from the bottom half of the list. [illegible]' Things have not improved since this was written. Two officers who joined in February 1921 were 13th and 19th on a list of 21, 4 who joined towards the end of the year were 26th, 30th, 34th, and 39th out of 40; 3 joined in 1922 were 12th, 18th, and 28th out of 28; and 4 who joined in 1923 stood 10th, 13th, 29th, and 36th in a class of 41. Besides these there were a certain number of totally untrained Europeans who have fortunately been turned away. Can the Chief Conservator truthfully maintain that among those detailed above there are not men who have had but a perfunctory training in forestry? Can he truthfully deny that adverse reports on some of these men—individually and as a type—were made by their administrative officers during the last few years? Is it not a fact that out of these one has been made to resign? Is it not absurd to say that every Provincial (Indian) officer is less efficient than anyone of the above, seeing that to all intents and purposes the courses of training in England and India are the same, except that a certain amount of artificial glamour attaches to the former on account of their being beyond the reach of the generality of Indians? Exigencies of space forbid me to cite authorities in this connection. The fact that the topman in 1922 in England was an Indian who was originally selected for the Provincial Forest Service (Bombay) speaks for itself.

Mr. Newman has succeeded in showing himself ridiculous though not original in alleging the general unfitness of the Indian for a forest life. That both Rajah Nawabali and Sir John saw through his game is a matter for congratulation. That allegation will not fail to appear preposterous to those who know anything of Indian culture and history, of the Indian's traditional love of forests, and of the destructive tendencies of the Anglo Saxon race. Where are the forests that once were in England and what is happening to the forces in Canada, Australia and the United States and what was happening in India itself under the British before the principles of forest conservancy were introduced by a few Germans and Germany trained Britishers? As for living in the forest for carrying out duties who stays longes—the European or the Indian? Because a European in India prefers to live in camp during holidays for reasons of economy or other, and the Indian goes home to his family, that does not prove that a European officer loves his forests more than an Indian. Does it also follow that because the average European is a lover of shooting and the Indian not, the latter dislikes a forest life That those who are really champions of vested interests, keen to keep all avenues leading to well paid careers for the benefit of English youths, should have used their position as departmental heads to belittle Indians, to damn them with faint praise, to hit them below the belt in confidential reports and to damp their initiative by an unsympathetic and over strict attitude as displayed by a too great readiness to make capital out of little things—need surprise no one.

I doubt if Mr. Newman could have enough experience of Mahomedan officers to say that 'every time a Mahomedan made a better forest officer'; because the first and only Mahomedan officer in this Presidency was appointed only about 4 years ago. I am not saying anything against the capacity of Mahomedans to make good forest officers but Mr. Newman can have had no basis for making the sweeping assertion that he made. Is it to set off the Mahomedan element against the rest of the Indians? One can also detect the argument: the non-Mahomedan is not good, the Mahomedan is good but not yet available (as the supply of qualified men hardly keeps pace with the demand from more attractive services) and therefore the European, about whose superiority and suitability there can be no questions,' must be always with us.

To briefly summarise the principles of European administration of the F. D. in Bombay they are: firstly, to allege the temperamental unfitness of the Indian for a forest life (an old argument which it was hoped was laid to rest by the Lee Commission and again being resurrected now); secondly, the denial of opportunity to shoulder responsibility and thereby prevent the production of positive proof of ability; thirdly, to allege the inefficiency of Indians; fourthly, hostility to direct recruits based on feelings of jealousy, and a patronising attitude towards the promoted man whose career can be more easily controlled and put a limit to as he starts on the lower rungs of the ladder and must retire before qualifying for an administrative post. As all administrative posts are held by Europeans it is easy to give free play to these principles.

Lest those who should know better forget to look up the opinions of better authorities than Mr. Newman or the considered recommendations of Royal Commissions whose business it was to deal with Services I quote the following. Wrote Sir D. Brandis who had so much to do with the organising of the F. D. 'the larger the number of Indians employed in responsible positions the more forestry will cease to have the character of an exotic plant or a foreign artificially fostered institution.' Before the Islington Commission Sir G. S. Hart the then Inspector General of Forests, India, a by no means friendly witness to Indian claims, admitted that 'it was true that when the Forest Department was instituted and for a long time afterwards both the Government of India and the Secretary of State expressed the opinion that it was a special department in which the services of Indians should be utilised as largely as possible'. The Islington Commission itself endorsed this opinion in the words 'no grounds of policy exist for any considerable admixture of officers imported from Europe.' And the Lee Commission which put to itself the question 'What is the minimum number of Englishmen which must still be recruited? 8, supplied the answer '..... we are not convinced that the risk attending the change (viz., from European to Indian personnel of the superior staff) is sufficient to outweigh the argument for carrying to a logical conclusion the constitutional change effected by the Government of India Act in this field of administration. We are accordingly of opinion that no further recruitment should be made for the Indian Forest Service in Bombay and Burma..... The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited and appointed by Local Governments' and further while recommending that recruitment thenceforward for the I. F. S. should be 75 per cent. Indians and 25 per cent. Europeans in the Provinces in which Forests are a reserved subject, it left unfettered the discretion of Bombay and Burma where Forests are a transferred subject. The Secretary of State has fully accepted the recommendation and made rules delegating powers; is it not therefore the extreme of reactionariness to try to put the clock twenty years back?

Mr. Newman says that European recruitment is altogether dead and that there is not the slightest chance of any European entering Service. But what are the facts? Out of 13 officers recruited for the I. F. S. since 1921 ten are Europeans and only three Indians. It is rumoured that one more European is just being appointed to the I. F. S. by transfer from another branch of public service, after a make-believe one year's training in England.

If the Statutory Commission is anxious to know the truth of the matter the right course would be to invite a representative of the Indian forest officers elected by themselves to give evidence before the Commission.—Yours, etc.,
AN INDIAN FORESTER (RETIRED).

DUSSERAH CELEBRATION AT JAMBUGHODA

TEN YEARS PROGRESS OF STATE

(From A Correspondent).
JAMBUGHODA, Oct. 24.

The small town of Jambughoda which is the capital of the Jambughoda-Narukota State, a Rajput State in the Revakatha Agency, was 'en fete' these two days, on account of the Dashara festival. Elaborate arrangements were made for the State public who flocked to the capital in large numbers and a busy programme, for the two days, was arranged. The ceremony began and the first to come off was that of beginning the studies of Kumar Shri Digvijayasinghji, the heir-apparent to the throne. The throne was worshipped next. In the evening Thakore Saheb Shri Ranjitsinghji, with his relatives and officers of the State started in the form of a procession from palace and was followed by a large number of the members of the public to the forest where the ceremony of worshipping the Shami tree, was performed.

AN IMPOSING DURBAR.

The meeting-hall of the Durbar was overcrowded, this morning when the usual Dashra State Durbar was held under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb. The proceedings commenced with the offering of blessings by Shastris which was followed by prayers recited by students.

Mr. Kadri, the Karbhari of the State, then extended a cordial welcome to the people and reviewed the history of the State during the last 10 years, as the 10th year of the Thakore Saheb's accession to the Throne completed only this year. He said that experienced in administration and benevolent as the Thakore Saheb was he had, on taking up the reins of administration, remitted one-third of the Land Revenue and had also extended the limit of the Survey Settlement by 10 years. That was, by no means a small concession to the agriculturists. When the Thakore Saheb ascended the throne, there was only one primary school in the State, but during the 10 years, the educational activities of the State were extended. Primary Education was made free, and the number of schools had increased by 6.

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION.

The expenditure of the State was the highest of all States in the Revakatha Agency, i.e. nearly 5 per cent of the total revenue and a large percentage of the State people were now taking interest in the educational movement. It was the intention of the Ruler to start a new Anglo-Vernacular school, as soon as possible, also to establish an agricultural and technical institution so that the agriculture of the State might improve tending to better the economic condition of the people. The present ruler had, by his intelligence and ability, developed the resources of the State's income, not by raising taxes, or any such method, but by developing the rich forests of the State which, before his time, were bringing only a nominal income. The excise policy of the State was also improved and evidently, people were being less exploited by the contractors. The State maintained a free and public dispensary under charge of a qualified medical officer who discharged his duties most efficiently.

There was a free library and reading room in the Capital of the State which was governed by the public and maintained by the State. The State hoped to have more such reading rooms and libraries, if people manifested any interest in such movements.

TRIBUTE TO THAKORE SAHEB.

Mr. Kadri concluded with a tribute to the present ruler for his broad-minded policy in conducting the State-affairs and hoped that the progress at the pace at which the State was progressing for the last 10 years, would speedily increase and that in time to come, Jambughoda would be an ideal happy State.

The remarks of the Karbhari, were supported whole-heartedly by the Nagarseth and other public workers who paid a tribute to the Thakore Saheb.

Prizes were then distributed and the Durbar dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Thakore Saheb.

In the evening, there were races which were attended by the Thakore Saheb and a large number of the public. The function terminated late at night.

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MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

It is understood that the Governor will visit the Laccadive Islands during January next. According to the present arrangements the Governor accompanied by Lady Goschen and the party will proceed to Calicut on January 15 where they will embark on a man-of-war to reach the Islands. The party after spending a few days are expected to visit Colombo on January 19 where the party will stay for two days as guests of the Governor of Ceylon.—A.P.

BRITISH FLYING BOATS FOR BUSRAH

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A new flight of flying-boats, which is being formed at Plymouth under the command of Group-Captain Busteed will fly to the new base at Basrah on its completion.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY OCTOBER 29, 1928

LORD BIRKENHEAD SPEAKS OUT.

"This Shameless Generation"

Loveless Marriages and unmarried Loves.

ARE OUR MORALS CHANGING?

The following are extracts from an article by the Earl of Birkenhead appearing in "Tit Bits."

Morals are constantly liable to change for what seems right to one generation may be accepted with doubt by the next, and perhaps rejected altogether by the third. To suggest, therefore, that our morals to-day may have changed from a generation or even a dozen years ago is merely to suggest the obvious, and it would be no sign of decay or weakness in our own time if in several fundamental respects our views were to become "loser," or, rather, more tolerant.

Morality, the distinction between right and wrong, is always a reflection of human expediency. Consciously or unconsciously, a people—whether it be a tribe, or a whole civilization—tends to regard as right such lines of conduct as promote its own survival: and as wrong whatever is likely to endanger its continuance. One might say that, in the last analysis, immorality is the mother of right, while wrong is the spectre of suicide.

MORALS THROUGH THE AGES.

It is curious to observe through the ages the various notions which have formed the basis of the strictest moral injunctions of peoples. Take, for example, the insistence which the Holy Books of Hinduism placed on the sacredness of the cow. No one disputes that the real reason for this was that the Aryans were pastoral people, whose whole economic future was bound up with the preservation of their cattle. Out of that early necessity there grew up a whole creed of cow-worship, ornamented with many beautiful legends and elaborated into an intricate network of ritual. So tenacious of tradition is the Hindu mind that to this day, although the early necessity to preserve cows has long since vanished, not the slightest weakening can be observed in the worship.

I have mentioned this example because it is a striking instance of the basis of a code of morals. In our modern world, civilization has built up greater reserves against its own disappearance, and changes of morals are in consequence neither abrupt nor easily to be observed.

BLAMING THE WAR.

That the war seemed very definitely to affect the moral outlook of the Western world cannot be disputed. Some have said—in my opinion wrongly—that the effect of the war was to give men and women a much lessened respect for human life. There was undoubtedly a wave of violence in every belligerent country during the period immediately following the Armistice. But I believe that this was due less to the war itself than to the general disintegration of affairs caused by that catastrophe. Already, not a decade from the end of the war, the old idea of the sacredness of human life has reasserted itself.

Western civilization is based principally upon the family. It is natural, therefore, to expect that any fundamental change in our morals will first be evident in the domestic sphere. And there it is, in my view, that the most positive change has occurred since the war, and is still in process. The new status of women is the key to our changed, or rather changing, morals—so far as any change has taken place. Women have sought to obtain a more independent position in the world, and without doubt they have to some extent attained it.

I would not for a moment reject the right of any woman, left penniless in the world, to earn her living in any trade or profession which she can persue without damage to her health or reputation. Nor again, would I dispute the propriety, even the necessity, of women entering such spheres as medicine and its allied profession of nursing.

But, apart from these and similar exceptions, I feel considerable misgivings about the ultimate effect of the widespread entrance of women into competition with the other sex. There are already signs that this feminine wave, which naturally reached its crest at the end of the war, is receding. Both the economic and social disadvantages of sex competition are being recognized. At the same time, it is clear that the principle—the right of women to take their place, if they wish and if they can, in the working world has been established. Has this changed our morals? Will it eventually do so? I shall return later to this point.

Just as we were told that the war had destroyed the social value of human life, so it was stated that it had led to permanent weakening of sexual morals. I think that once again those who made this statement were deceived into mistaking an ephemeral for a permanent state of affairs.

We all know that men were ardent and women frail during the agitated period of the war. When life itself was so fleeting, it was only natural that strict virtue should have been relaxed. Thousands of rash entanglements were made; thousands of hasty marriages were contracted, where marriage between lovers was possible. Has this state of affairs persisted?

We do not often hear to-day, as we did then, of young men meeting and marrying almost chance acquaintances. We do not hear, except infrequently, of sudden disastrous elopements and the consequent breaking-up of homes. Loveless marriages and unmarried loves exist to-day as they always have existed, but the stern social morality, which forbids the surrender to sudden temptation and punishes by one means or another those who succumbed to it, has re-established its supremacy.

It is arguable, none the less that in one way or another the social code or rather the sexual code, is altering. We may perhaps still be too close to the change, too unconscious of it, or too mistaken in our view of it, to realize its exact nature. Yet human nature alters very little. The proportion of frail to virtuous women is probably constant throughout the ages in any civilization. It is true that at certain periods the opportunities for illicit amours are greater; the risk of detection less; the fear of social ostracism smaller. This is perhaps the key to the position to-day. We have not yet fully settled down from the war. Family life has not yet wholly reasserted its dominance over individual caprice. Until it does, we must be prepared to face an apparent laxity of sexual morals.

TRIAL MARRIAGE NONSENSE.

I have always championed the reform of our divorce laws as a means, not of weakening family life, but of strengthening it; I am not prepared to accept the recent increase of cases in any other light than this.

I should be much alarmed if such unhealthy manifestations as to the so-called "Trial Marriages," which have been recently entered into in a few notorious cases in America, were prevalent in this country. "Safety First" is a very good motto in a crowded street, but a bad one on the path of life. The young people who (to judge also by some recent novels) would like to introduce Trial Marriages into this country seem to me as extraordinarily selfish as they are extraordinarily foolish creatures. No one in this country is forced to marry. It is dictated by neither religious nor economic codes. There is no tax yet on bachelors or spinsters, and the suggestion that it is cheaper to feed two than one is not borne out by an examination of tradesmen's books. The element of risk is inseparable from marriage.

SHOCKING OUR GRANDFATHERS.

Any young couple who, for fear lest their marriage may turn out a failure, do not marry are certainly destined never to be happily married. It is essentially the fact that each party in marriage has knowingly entrusted his and her individual happiness to the other which, I am convinced, forms the true psychological bond of matrimony.

Much attention lately has been directed to public morality, otherwise street immorality. In so far as it concerns my present subject, all that needs to be said, in my opinion, is that conditions have atered rather for the better than for the worse since before the war.

I return now to the reflection in our moral outlook of the new status in which the women of our generation claim to have established themselves.

After all, every age has noted with alarm that its women were getting out of hand, and that its morals were in consequence, degenerating. And in our history there has never been a period when wiseacres did not make the same complaint.

There seems no special reason why we, seeing how ill-founded was the alarm of our ancestors, should echo their lamentations.

I am bound to say that, whatever appearances may at first suggest, I do not believe that any considerable moral change has taken place. If it had one would expect the ancient chivalry of men towards women to have been weakened by this very claim to equality. But we know that this chivalry is ingrained in all our institutions.

SAVED BY CHIVALRY.

To take only one or two outstanding examples, we find that, in law, it is generally assumed that, when a husband and wife commit an illegal act, the wife, except in the gravest case of murder of treason, is acting under her husband's coercion. But it is not every family nowadays in which the husbands is actually the coercive partner; nor, apparently, was it in the days of Macbeth. Chivalry here takes precedence over fact.

It,is of course, possible—is it probable—that we are entering an era where the fundamental facts of family relationship will be inverted. Will our homes be like hives, with woman supreme and man relegated to the baser duties of domestic life? While the wife, top-hat on head, sells a bear on the Stock Exchange; or, with powdered wig covering her slingled hair, dispenses justice and aphorism from the Bench; edits newspapers, manages a bank; or takes up Picadilly with drill and pick; will he order the meals, direct his staff of male servants, prepare the wardrobe of his daughter and heiress for her entrance into the great public school at which his wife has entered her, while her envious brothers concentrate on a little pain sewing and wish they were girls; and will he be ready, neat and smiling, to greet his weary mate when she returns in the evening from her labours?

These, of course, are (and are intended to be) wild ravings. Men are men; women women; and except after a historic fashion the two will never mix.

Morality is still based in our Western civilization on family life; and in a family, which is a social unit, the scope for change is inconceivably small. Either our family reationships will remain fundamentally as they are to-day, or the paradoxical reverse, which I have tried to picture above, must happen. I do not think the second alternative conceivable. There remains equality as between husband and wife and this seems to me even more fantastic. Therefore, since I am convinced that the family as we know it will survive as the social unit, I argue that, in the main, our morals have not changed are not changing, and will not change.

THE ANIMAL IN THE PLANT.

THE WORK OF SIR JAGADIS BOSE

(BY J. ARTHUR THOMSON.)

The penalty for a good aphorism is that it comes to be taken as a final statement of the author's conclusions on the subject. This is true of what Linnaeus said: "Stones grow; plants grow and live; animals grow and live and feel. The aphorism has had a long life and it gave the authority of the Father of Botany to view that plants are devoid of anything corresponding to the nervous function. We now know that this far from being the case.

It has been proved that the average plant is alive more intensly than was suspected and that it is certainly not devoid of irritability.

A plant has digestive ferments, not merely in the exceptional insect-eaters, like the Sundew and Venus's Fly-Trap, but in every green leaf, changing starch into sugar, and in every sprouting seed, mobilising proteins into peptones or the like. To an extent that was unsuspected at the begining of this century, plants formed nitrojenous waste-products, some times even urea, though they no not excrete them as animals do, but us trem over again in a edemically ingenious way.

THE TOUCHIEST PLANT.

The touchiest plant in the world is Mimosa pudica—the sensitive plant "per excellence". This irritaole plant has oeen the subject of many ingenious experiments made by Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose, the distinguished Indian Physiologis, who has done so much of recent years to disclose the nervousness of plants.

If we provoke a leaf of the Sensitive Plant very forcibly, a thrill passes through an adjacent leaf, which also collapses. Sir J. C. Bose has shown that the stimulus may travel up one side of the Mimosa stem though the apex and down the other side. Careful work shows that the impulse travels by what are called the fibro-vascular bundles, and by the part known as the bast, or phloem. But what is it that travels?

The older botanists thought that the impulse travelled in the Sensitive Plant by the actual diffusion on fluid in the vessels of the bast. But according to the recent researches of Ricca and of Snow, part at least of the conduction is due to the rapid diffusion of hormones.

But entirely on a different line is the conclusion of Bose (e.g. in his "Nervous Mechanism in Plants," 1926), for he maintains that the message travels as in an animal nerve, by some kind of protoplasmic or molecular thrill.

DEGREES OF SEN SITIVENESS.

Where the individual and racial differences are noticeable it is in relation to the minimum strength of stimulus that will provoke the reaction. Some people detect feeble electric current which do not affec: others: slight changes of temperature, illumination, and pressure that others do not notice. How do plants compare in this respect with man?

MORE SUSCEPTIBLE THAN MAN.

As regards response to different degrees of illumination, a plant may be many times more sensitive than man. Bose has picturesquely proved that a tree can "notice" a wisp of cloud passing between it and the sun. We mean that the plant reacts to the slight reduction of illumination due to the intervening cloud.

It is not only as regards ligh-waves that a plant is far more sensitive than man: the same is true of electric current. The human tongue is sensitive to very feeble electric currents, and a Hindu is twice as sensitive as a European, but the latter is surpassed eight times by a plant called Biophytum.

In an animal there is an appreciable time between the stimulus and the movement that answers back. This is called the latent period. It is about 1-100th of a second in the frog, very much longer in the sluggish tortoise. But in a plant it may only be 0.075 of a second; and it is very interesting to find that it is lengthened by fatigue, or shade, or cold. The plant is like a nervous patient.

BOSE'S BIG CONTRIBUTIONS.

A distinction should be drawn, we think, between Bose's demonstration of the intensity of life in plants and his theories of the exact nature of that livingness. A thrill may pass rapidly from one part of a plant to another, but many botanists who welcome the facts which the Indian Physiologists has disclosed, are disinclined to give the name of "nerves" to the lines of cells along which the thrill passes.

There is no doubt however, that plants have something like the animal's nervous irritability, which occurs in so many different grades. But we must at least ask a further question.

If Venus's Fly-Trap is cheated two or three times with faked food, it ceases to catch. Yet in a short time it "forgets" and may be cheated again. Its memory is short but in the enregistering of experience so that subsequent behaviour is influenced, and in similar facts which Bose has disclosed, is there not a hint that among plants there is the begining of the emergence of mind?

POLAND MILITARIZES HER WOMEN & YOUNG PEOPLE!

We have received the following article from a correspondent in Warsaw.

The Polish military estimates for the present year aggregate 750,000,000 zloty (about 600,000,000 gold francs), and the naval estimates 29 millions. The military estimates alone form 33 per cent. of the total expenditure of the country.

For a young State, which, despite its large natural treasures, is still very poor, these are very high figures, and they acquire greater significance from the fact that vigorous efforts are being made to give a military training to the young and even to the Polish women. In the spring, a congress was held here of the Central Committee for the military training of women. On this occasion, the chairman of the committee announced that, in 1927, 3,500 women received military training. This year a number of women are to be trained as leaders in the repulsion of gas attacks.

Shortly after the congress, a meeting was held in connection with the military training of young people, women also taking part. General Wrobleski inspected a march-past of the Youth's Military Associations including eight armed batallions of young people, two batallions of grammar-school boys, a detachment of university students and a batallion of women.

Among the children of the middle-class schools particularly energetic propaganda is being conducted by the League for protection against air and gas attacks. At the instigation of this League, the Minister for Education issued a circular stating that it is the task of the schools to interest all children in the Air Service and to encourage those scholars who show special suitability for that service. Naturally, the War Ministry does not wish to appear less zealous than the Ministry of Education: consequently it has ordered the formation of district offices to organize and supervise the physical and military training of the young.

WHAT CONVICTS READ

POPULARITY OF LOVE STORIES

Convicts often read hundreds of love books while in prison, and usually prefer love stories, funny stories or "human interest" novels.

This little insight into the literary life of Pentonville and other places was given in mail week by Mr. E. R. Ramsay, editor of the "Prison Officers' Magazine." He was dicussing the statement of Dr. A. D. Lindsay at the Listary Association Conference that if we could all have something like the Bible, Shakespeare, Plato's "Republic," and Kant's "Critique of pure Reason," all the rest of the books in the world could be burned.

"Prisoners if they had a choice of four books, would usually choose light novels," said Mr. Ramsay.

"Each is allowed two books in his cell, and these are generally changed twice a week. If a man is a good reader he is given a fairly generous choice.

NO CRIME STORIES.

"His selection, too is quite unrestricted except that he is not allowed to read crime stories. Every big prison has a large library."

Convicts, as a rule, object strongly to "goody-goody" books but Mr. Pett Ridge, the novelist, who has studied prison life closely, told of finding one "old lag" devouring a ponderous volume of sermons "because he liked the funny bits."

When asked what four books they would retain if all others were destroyed, prominent writes and librarians gave some interesting replies.

"Alice in Wonderland" came at the top of the poll on the vote for the funniest book, and the Bible and Shakespeare were almost always included.

Mr. Bernard Shaw refused to dinlge his choice—possibly through modesty.

Miss Radclyffe Hall claimed: what an awful predicament if one really had to make the choice. I should want Plato's 'Republic,' the Bible, 'Alice in Wonderland' certainly, and there must be a poet, so we will have Browning."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle agreed to the Bible and Shakespeare, "because you can dig into them again and again."

He then chose Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," but confessed that the fourth choice baffled him.

Asked if he would name the four best detective stories, Sir. Arthur said that he hardly ever read books of that kind, but he had enjoyed the stories of Poe and also "Trent's Last Case."

Another writer who admitted she could not decide on the fourth book in such a situation was Una, Lady Troubridge, whose first three choices were the Bible, Shakespeare and Rudyard Kipling's poetry.

GLUT OF GOOD AUTHORS.

The chief librarian at Mudie's Library said that there was a "tremendous glut" of good authors liked by the public at the present time, and it was very difficult to choose the most popular. "Among the fiction writers," he said, "the most read are John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, Rose Macaulay, Sheila Kaye-Smith and W. J. Locke, and of the non-fiction writers there is Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Lakehurst—One woman and five men have been accepted as passengers for the Graf Zeppelin's homeward flight at £600 sterling each. They include Mrs. Clara Adams (wife of tannery magnate and personal friend of President (Hindenburg) and Colonel Grant Miller (London businessman and ex-Air Force Officer.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Colombo, Oct. 27.—Three gunners of the 18th Battery Royal Artillery named Cochram Sneidgrove and Wall were struck by lightning and killed instantaneously at Diyatalawa range yesterday Nine others are recovering from shock —A.P.

Benares—Two Englishmen the brothers Otto and Robert Raymond who started on a world tour on foot from London in June 1926 arrived in Benares to-day.—A.P.

The presidential election of the Madras Corporation will be held on November 15.—A.P.

Lucknow, Oct. 27.—Acknowledging the civic address presented to him H. E. the Governor urged members of the Municipality to use their influence and settle the communal dispute over the use of Aminabad Park for religious gatherings in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill.—A.P.

WOMAN'S WISH IN WILL

IF SHE EVER WON THE CALCUTTA SWEEP

Mrs. Edith Mary Ring, of the Mount Portland Avenue, Exmouth, stated in her will:

"In the event of my ever winning the Calcutta Derby sweep or any part of it the amount received is to be divided equally between my two daughters."

She left £5,796.

In an interview Mrs. D. Nicol, daughter of Mrs. Ring said her mother had always taken tickets for the Calcutta sweepstake, and had never ceased to hope that she might win it.

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